MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN

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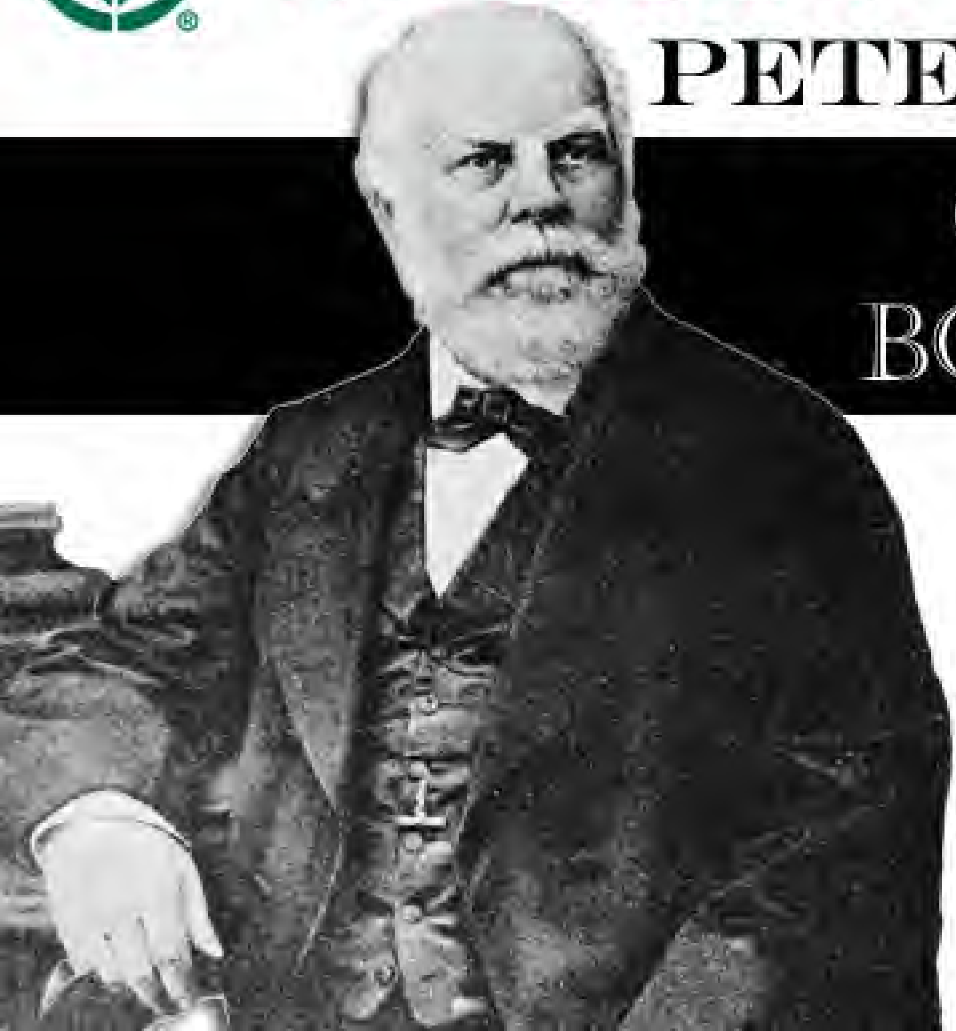


GEORGE ENGELMANN BOTANICAL NOTEBOOKS

Pagination Note:
Since many of the items lack a specific page number, the page number displayed online refers to the sequentially created number each item was given upon cataloging the materials.

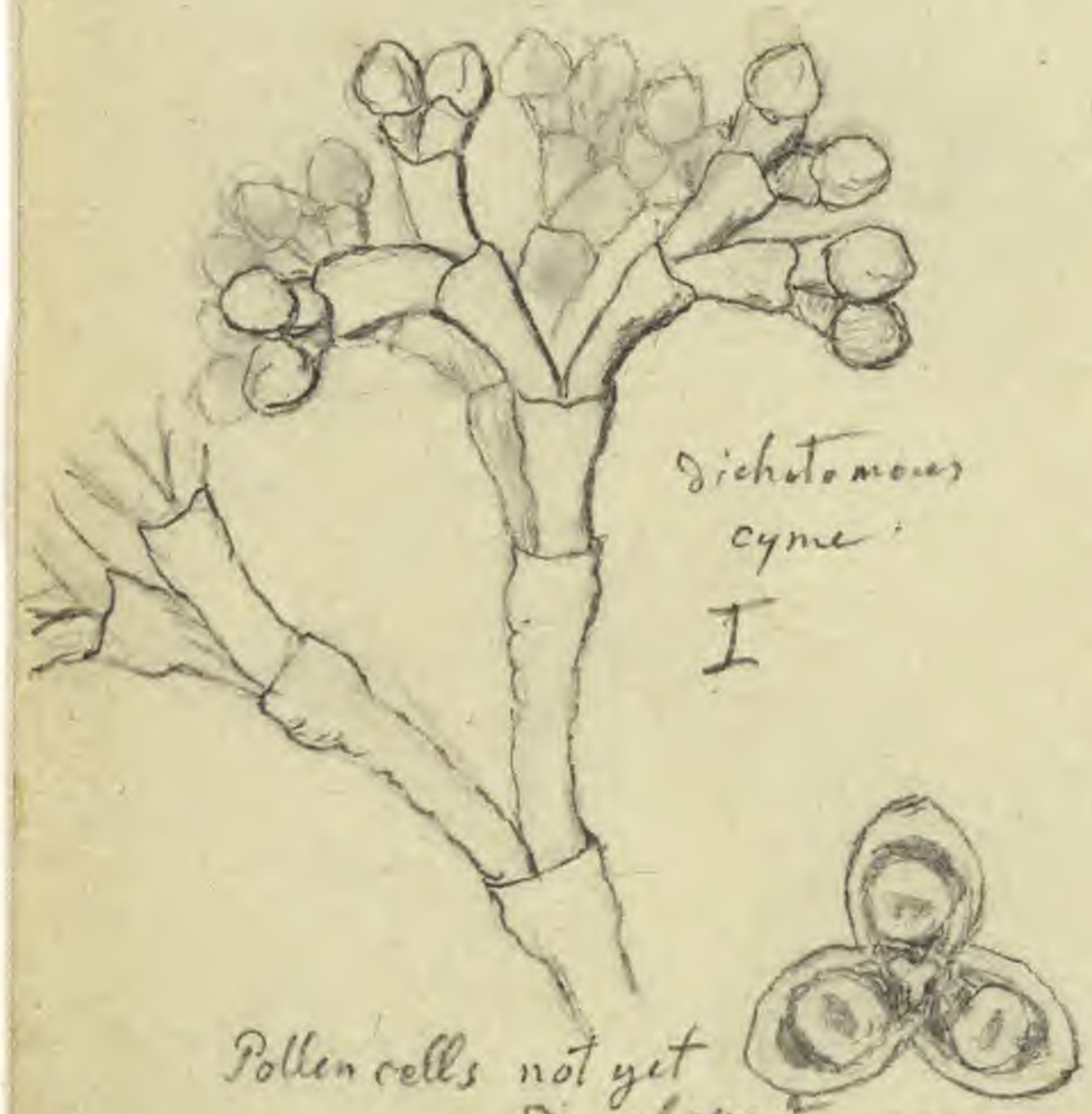
Californ. State Survey 5095 Arceuthobi – Americanum ♂ Nov 11, 12 1871

on P. contorta

August

×4

young buds

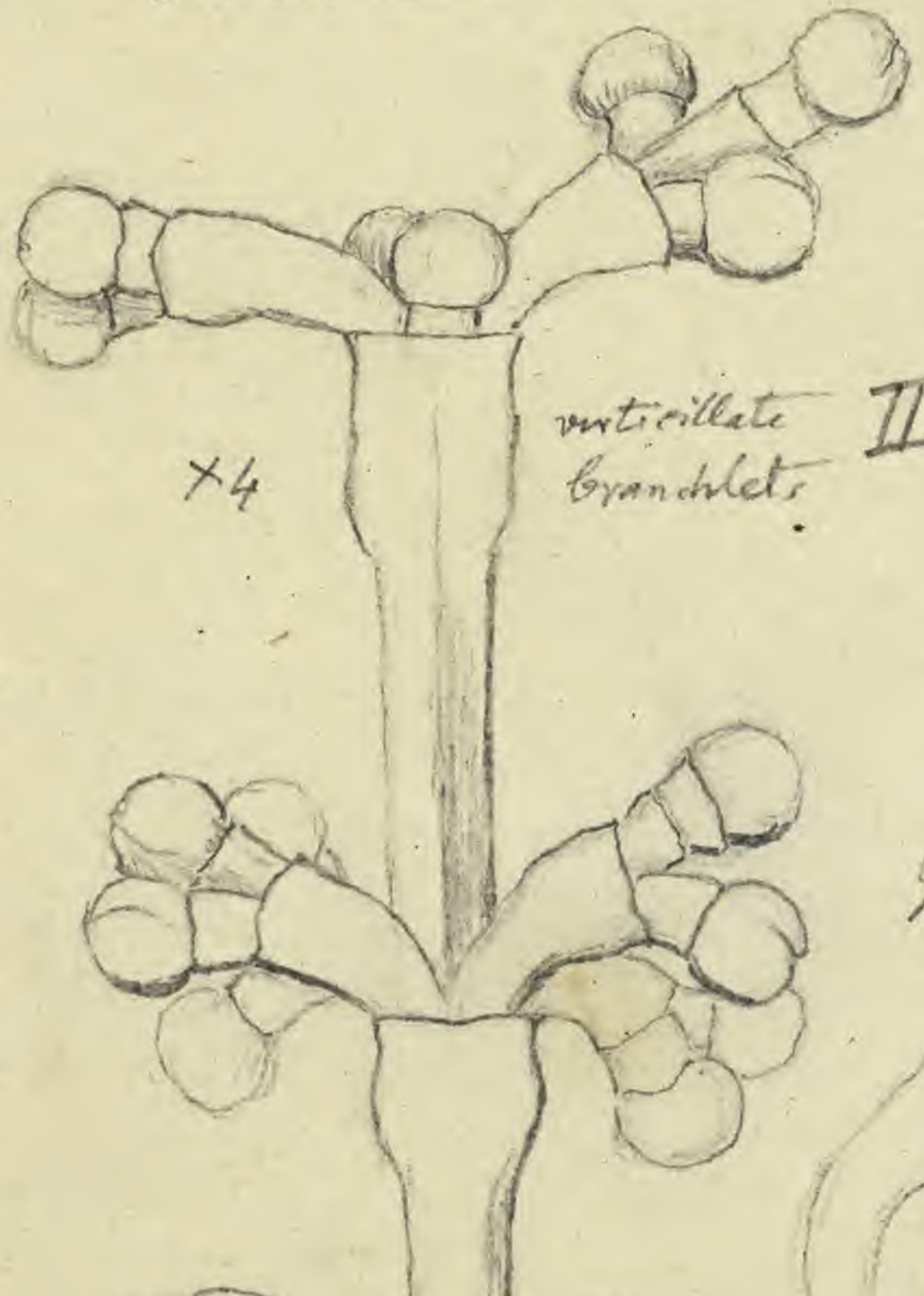


dichotomous cyme

I

Pollen cells not yet developed

×10

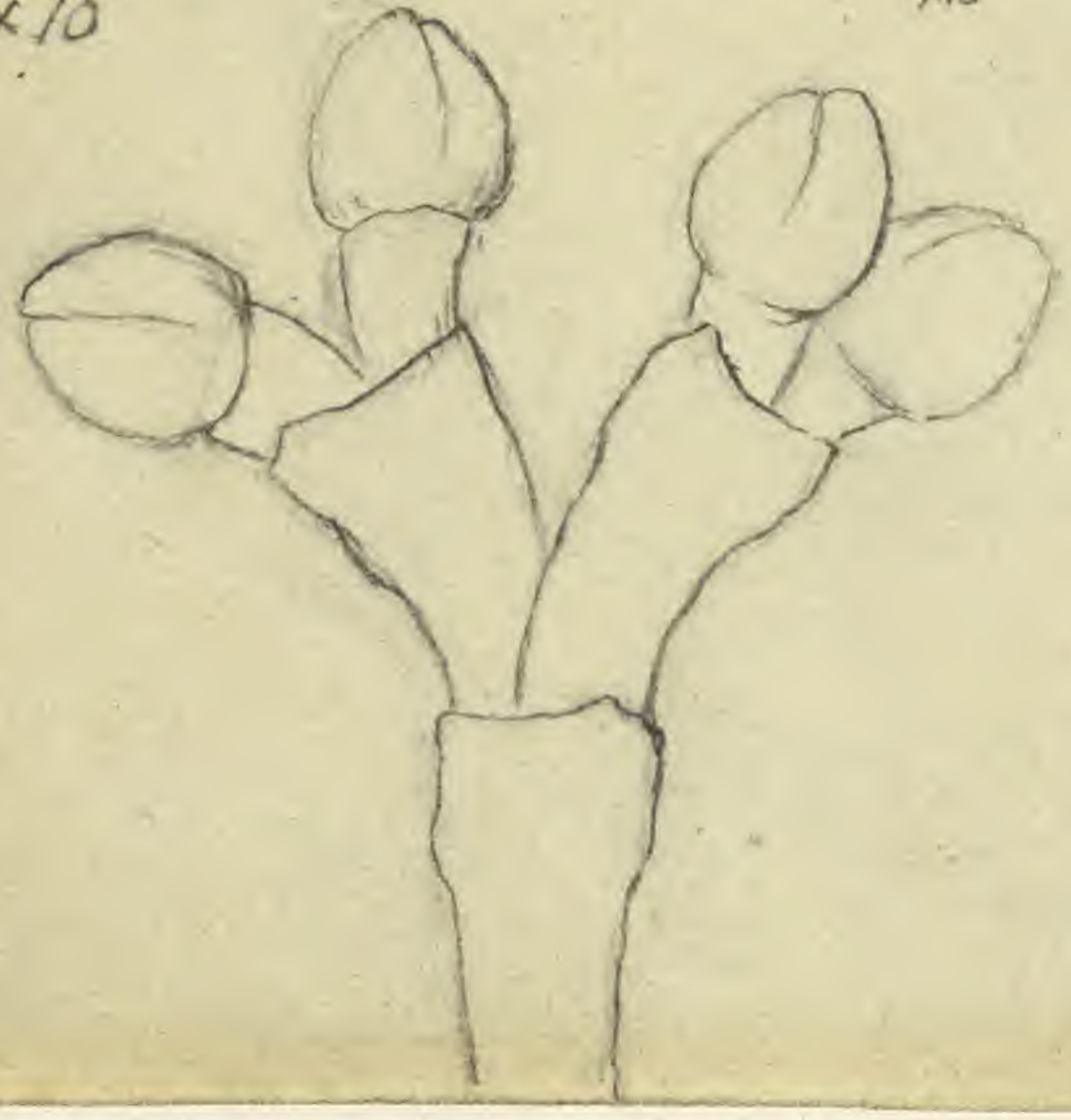


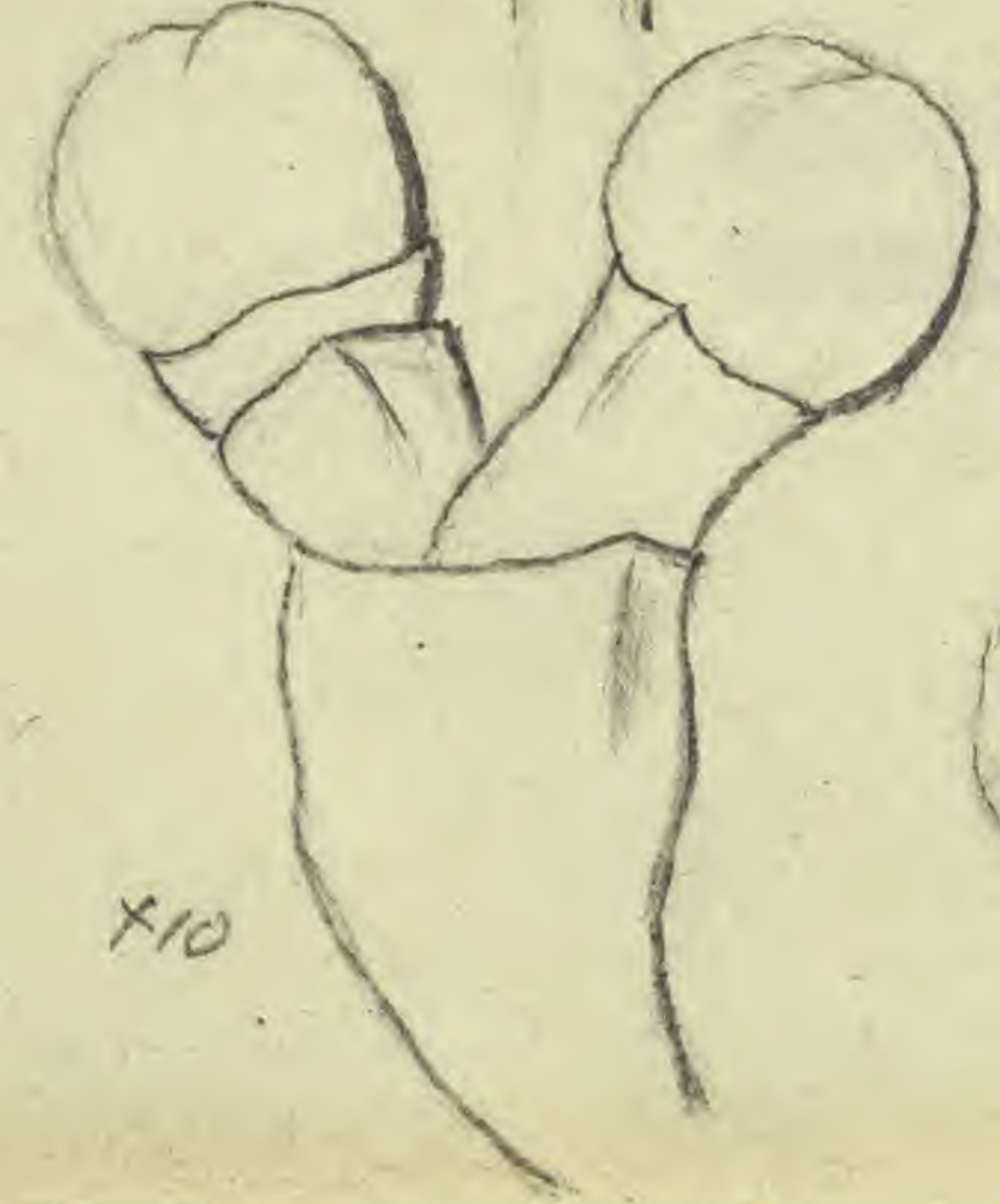
×4

verticillate branchlets

II

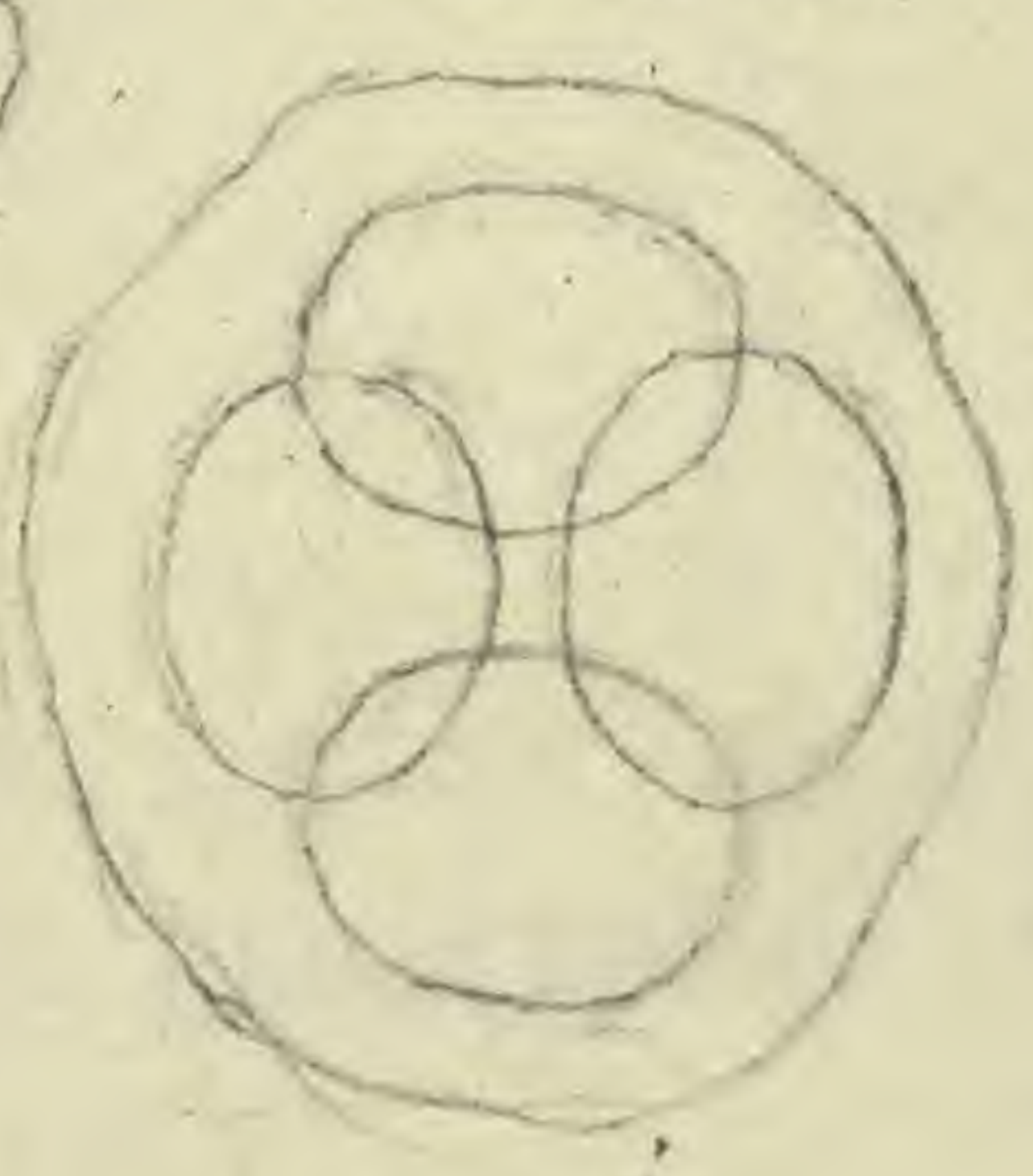
×10



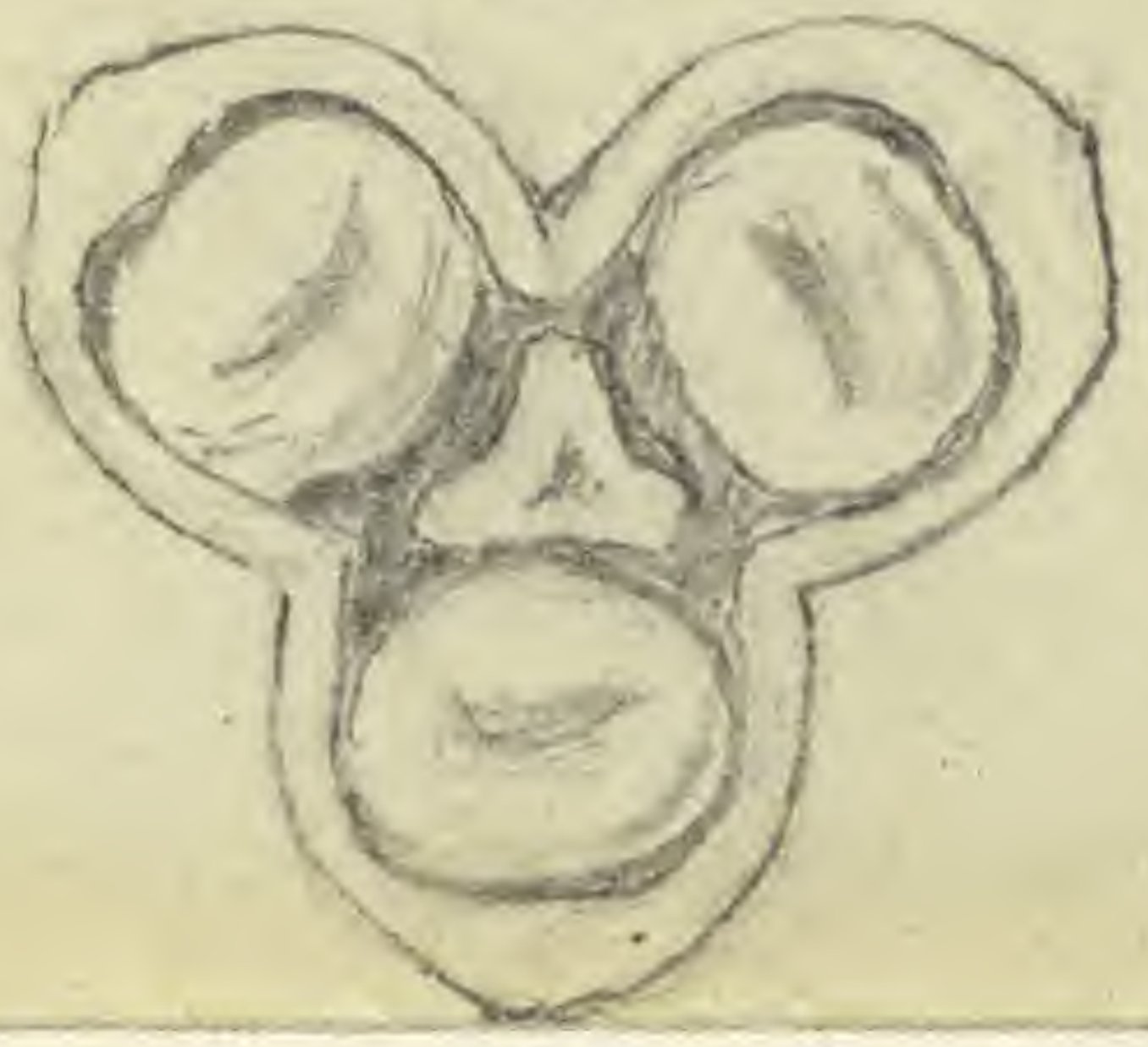


×10

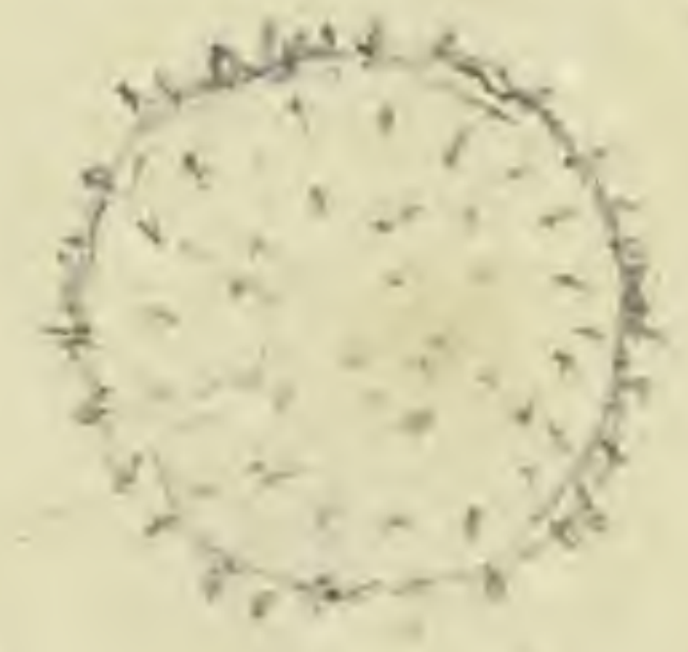
Pollen mother cell ×.415

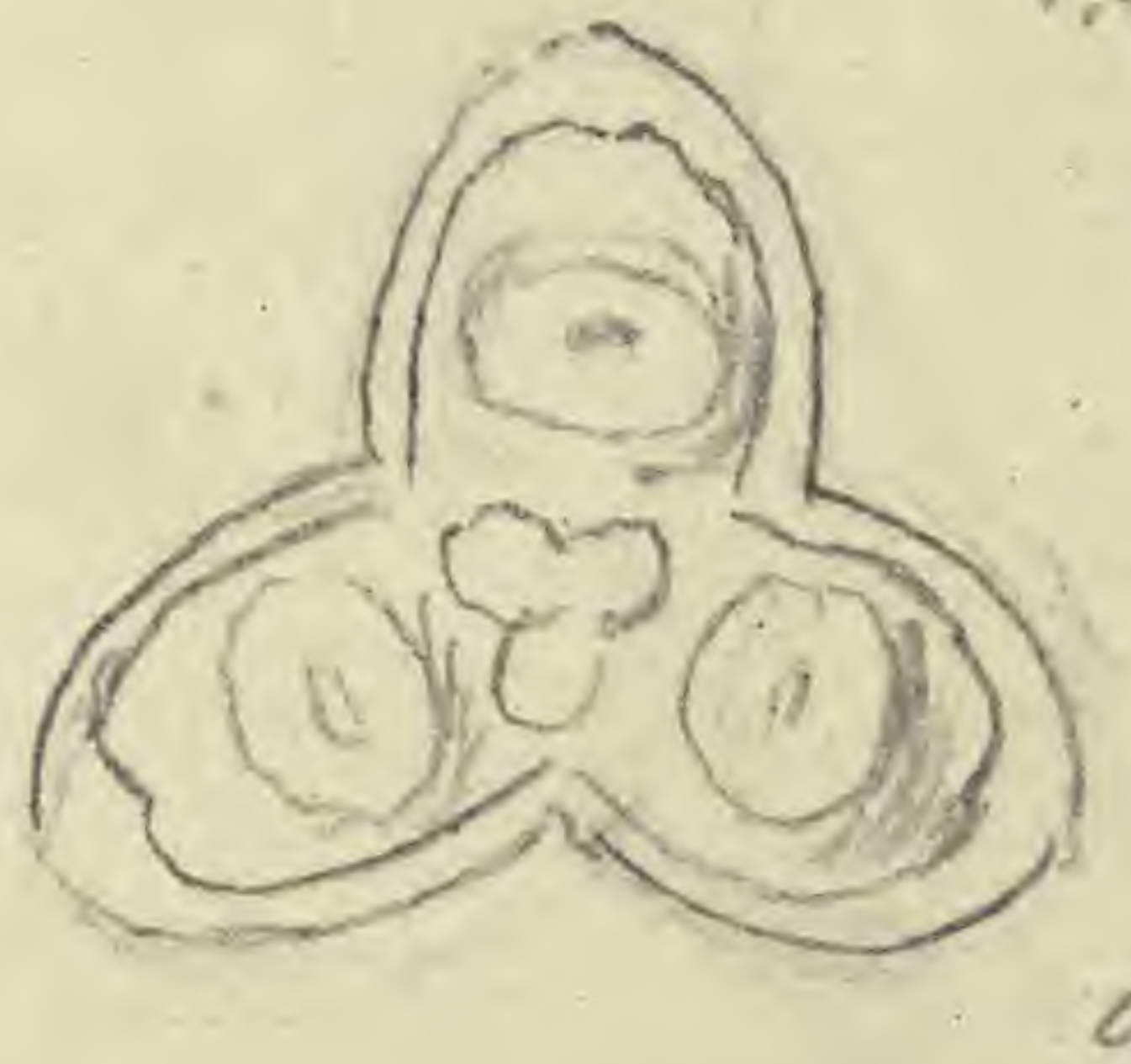


×10



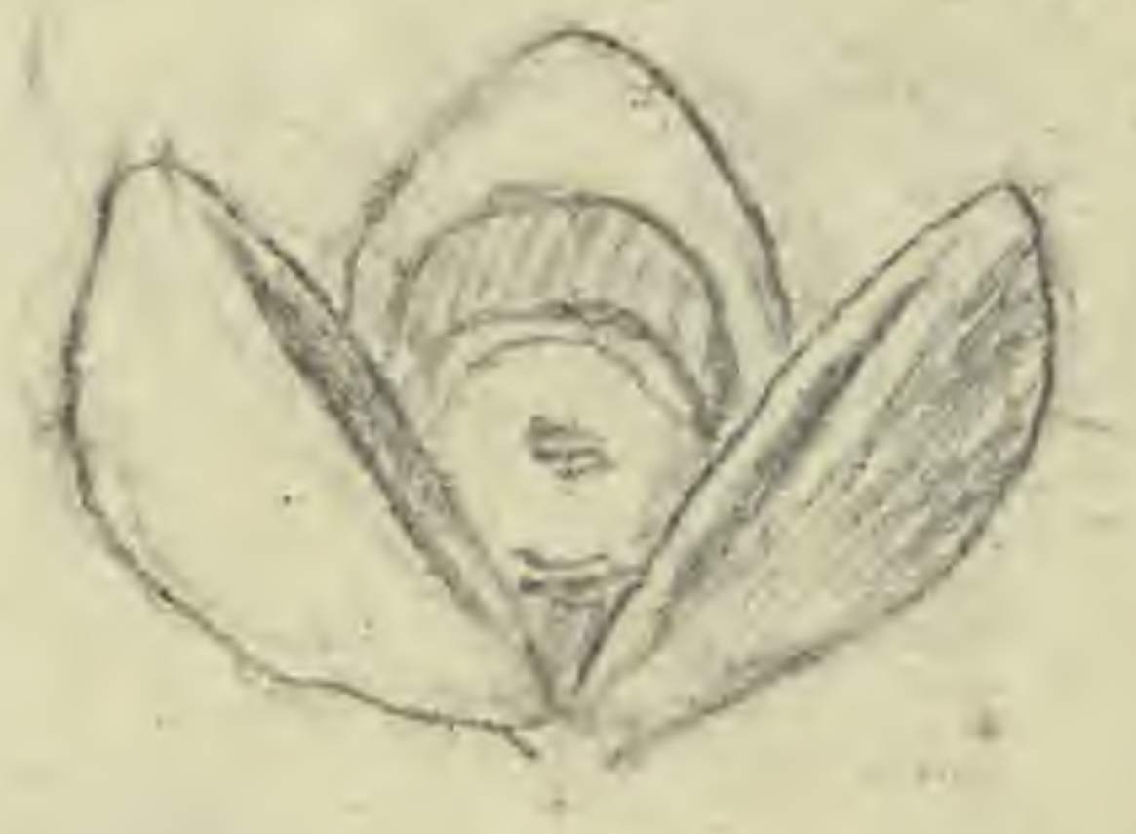
Pollen $\frac{10}{415}$ = 0.024 mm





×10.

open flowers of the dichotomous form I



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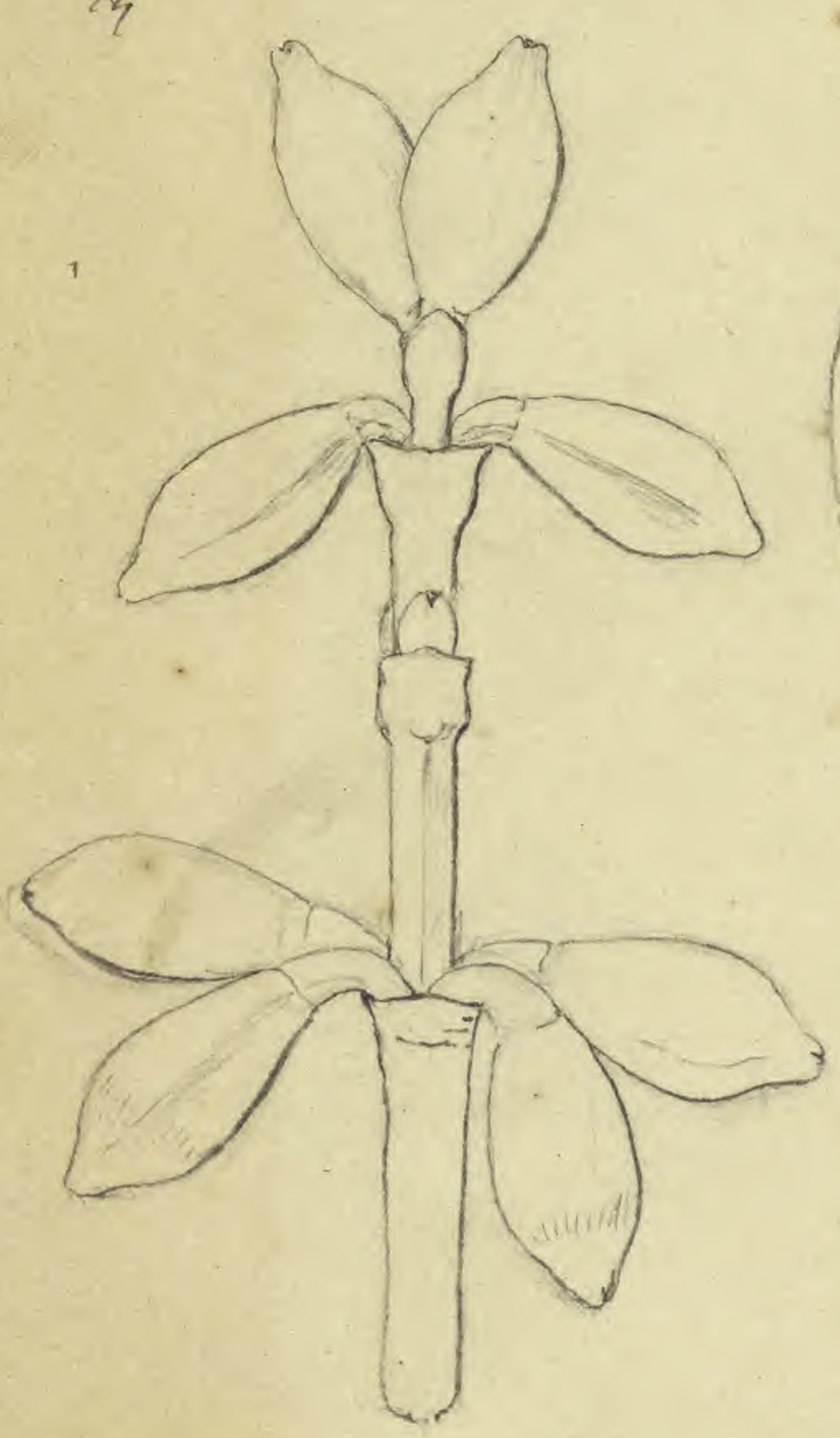
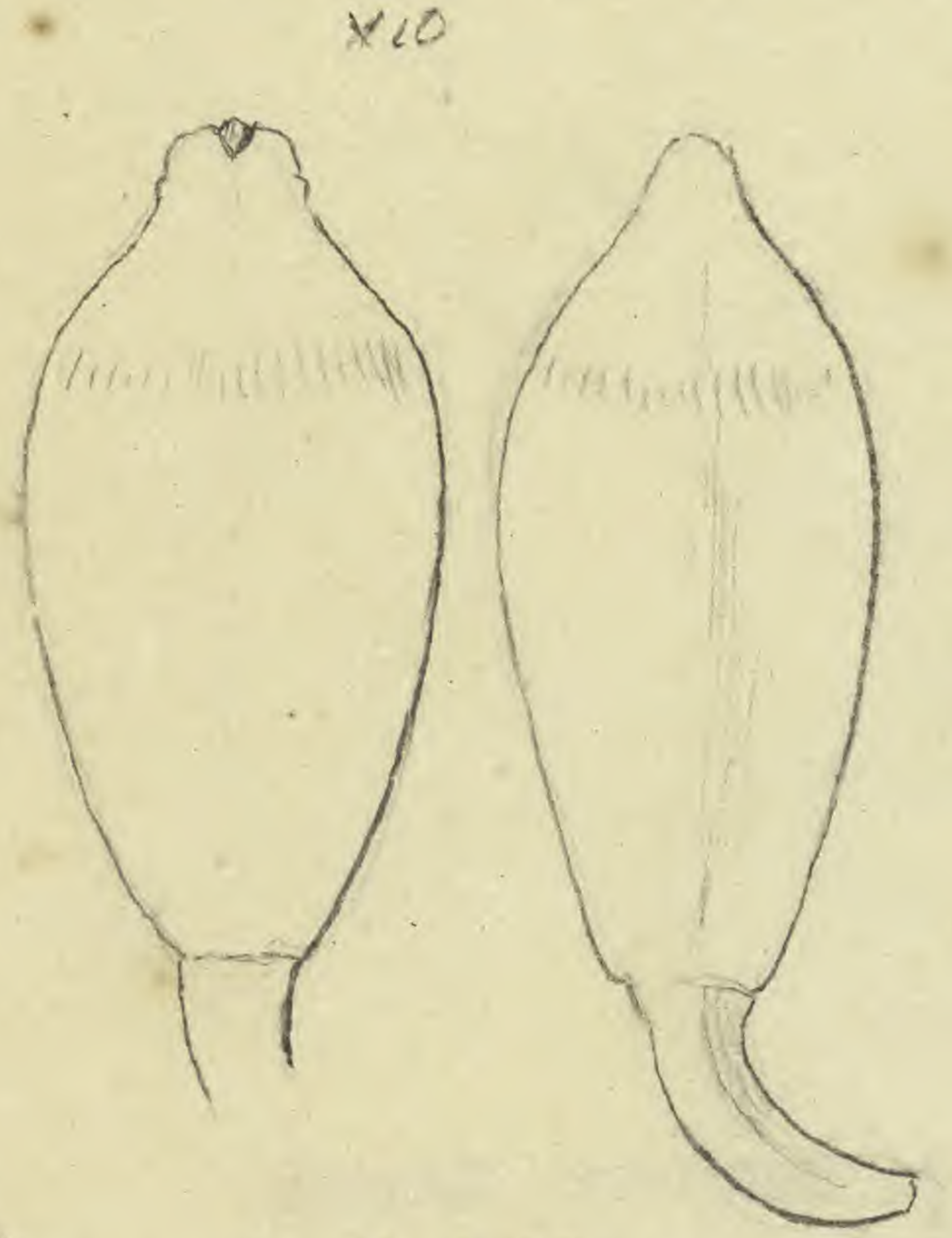
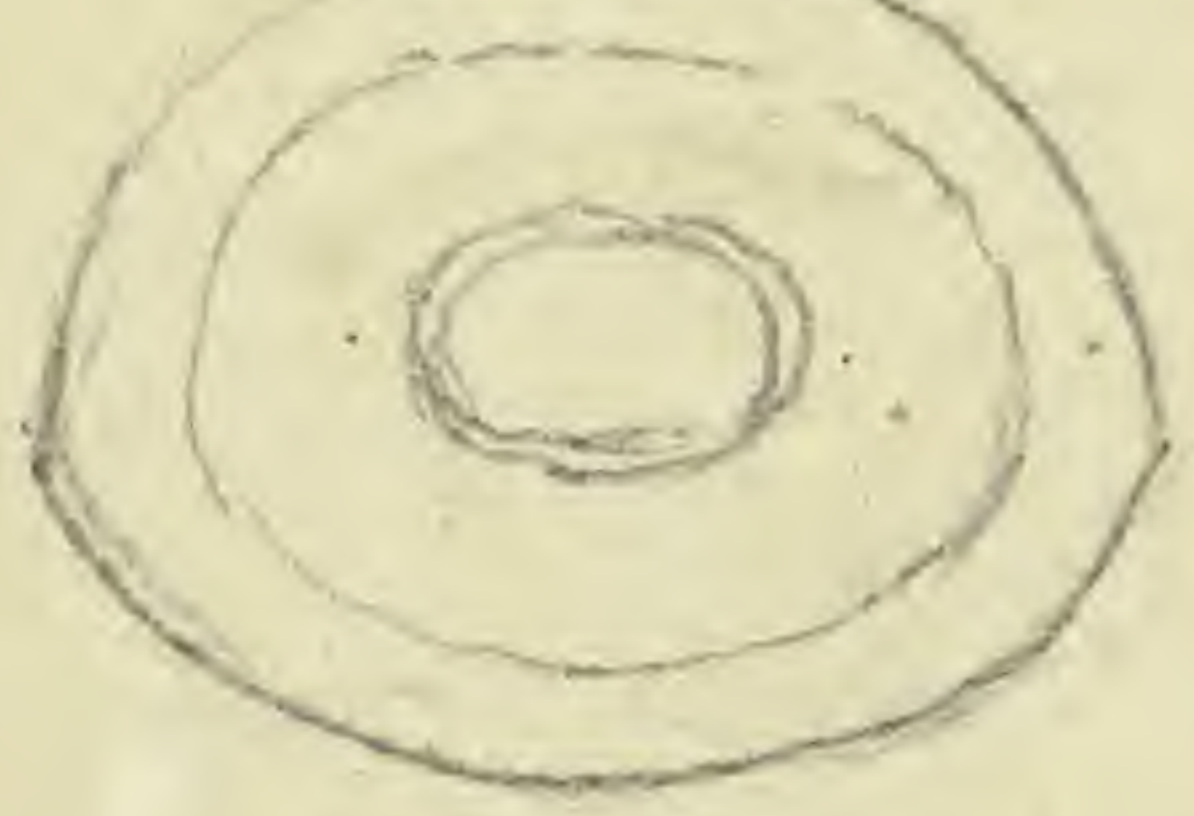
7544

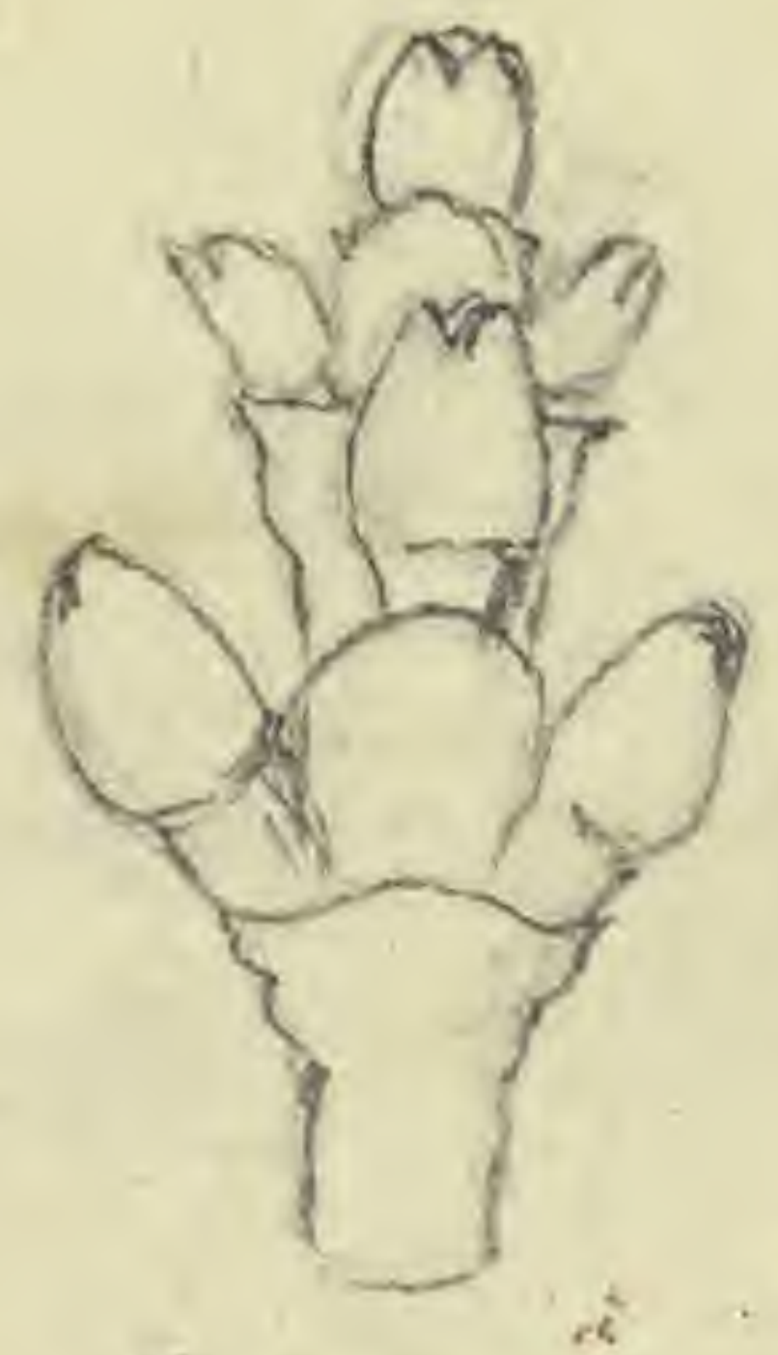
Calif State Survey 5095 Arceuthobium Americanum ♀ Nov 13 1871
on P. contorta



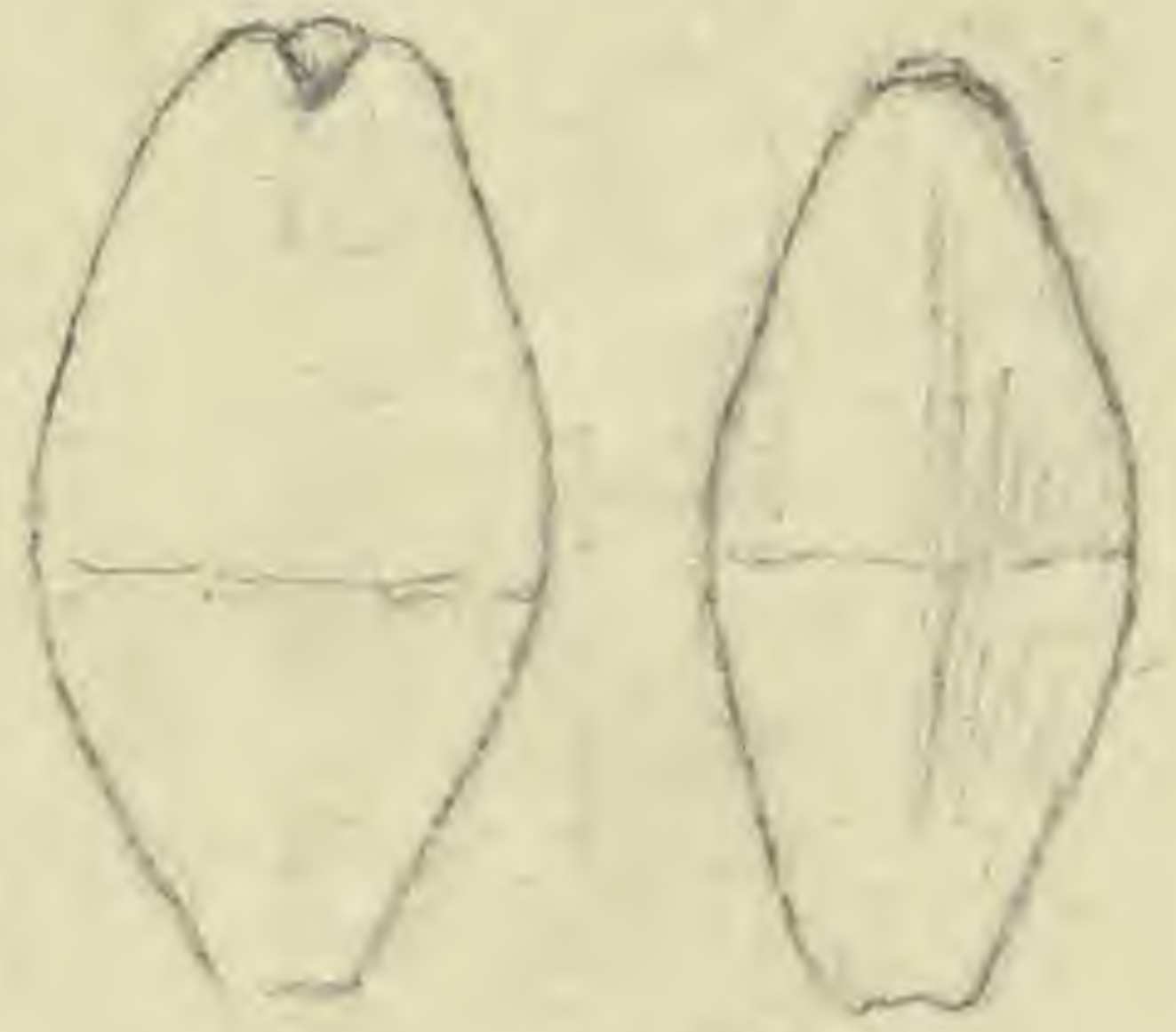


fruit full grown
but not mature
embryo imperfect





lateral branch
on a fructiferous
plant; in flower?



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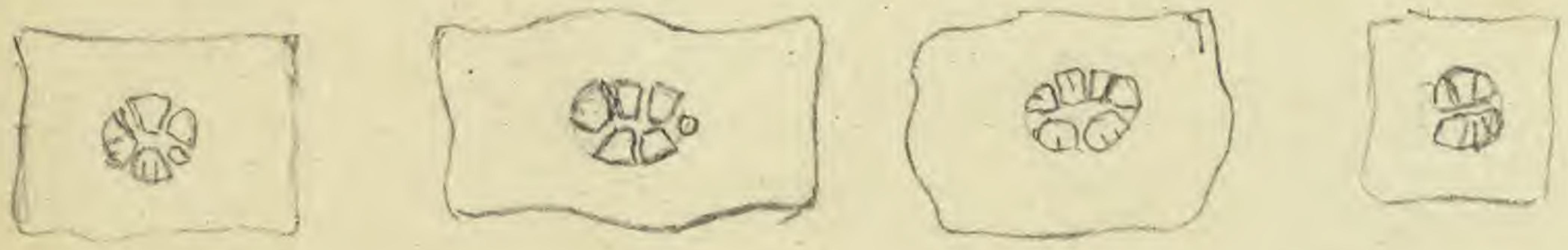
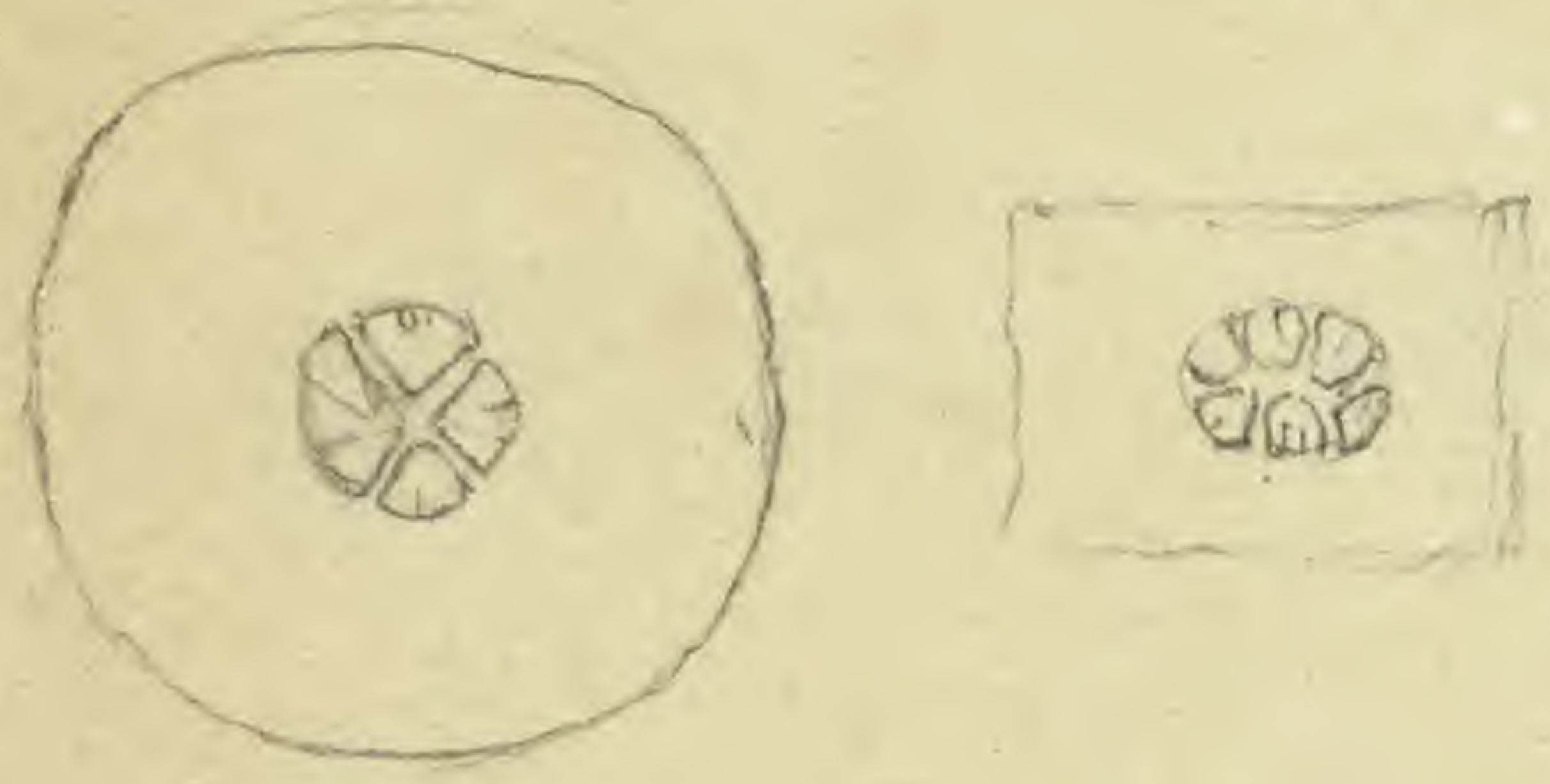
A. Americanum
Colorado Dr Parry 1861

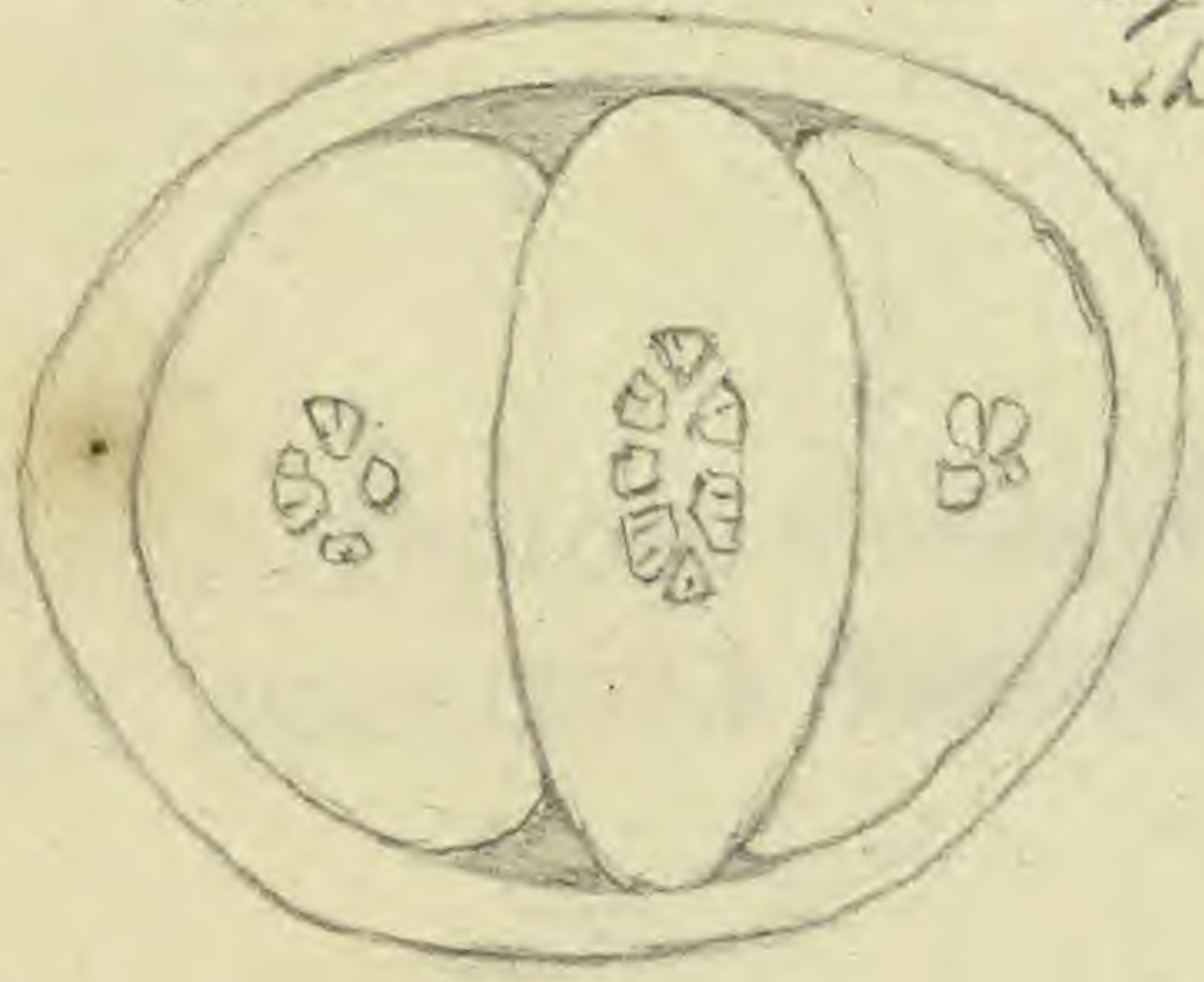
Dec 31 1871

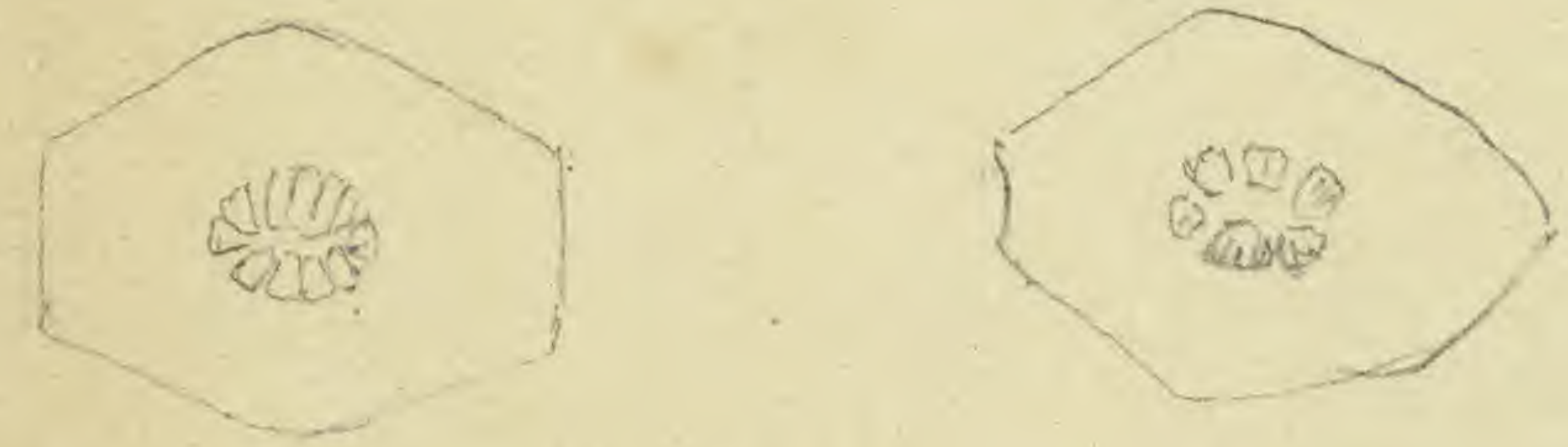


older stems x 10



main stem with base of 2 branches, surrounded by a sheath





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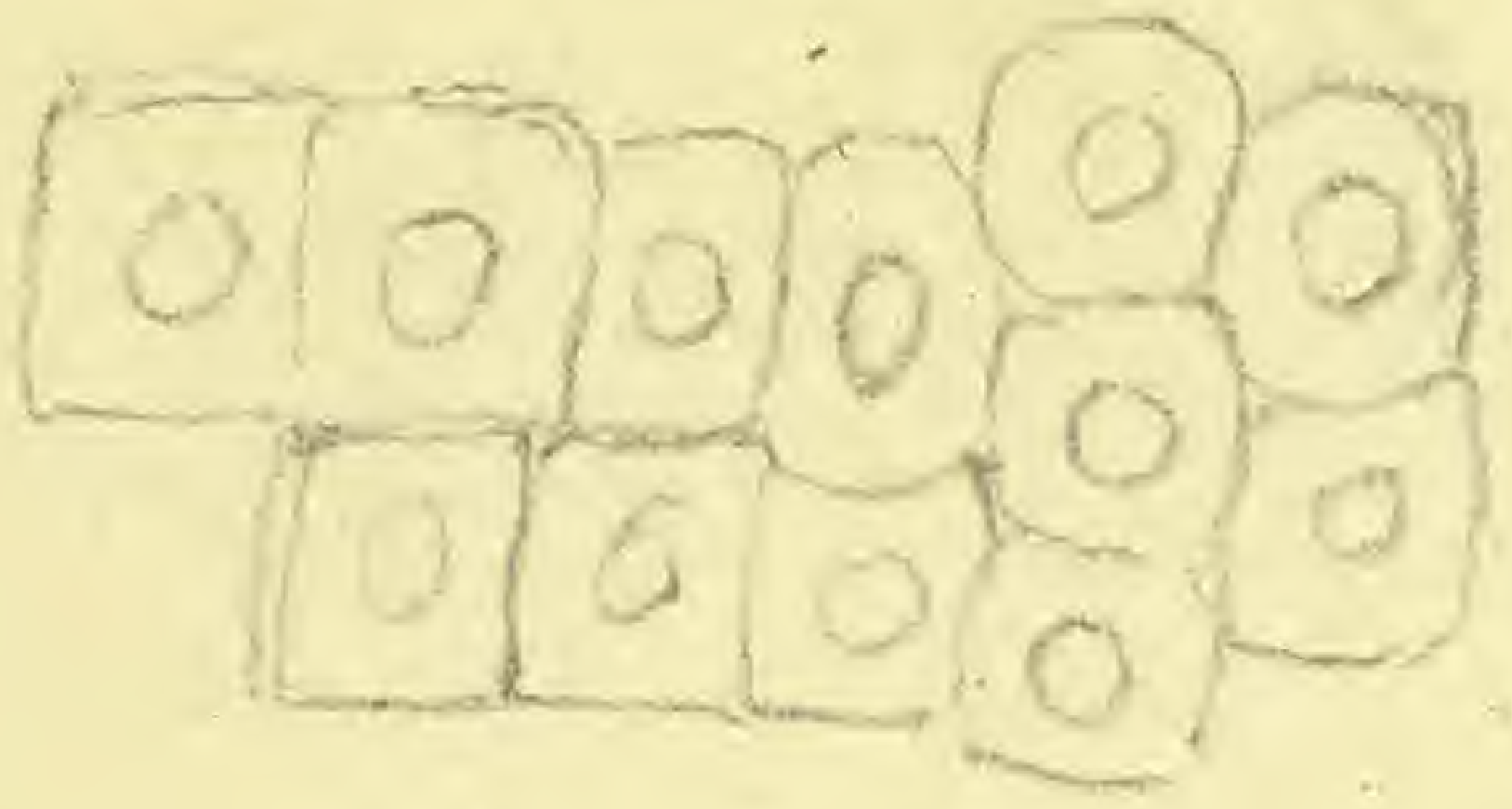
Jan 4 1872

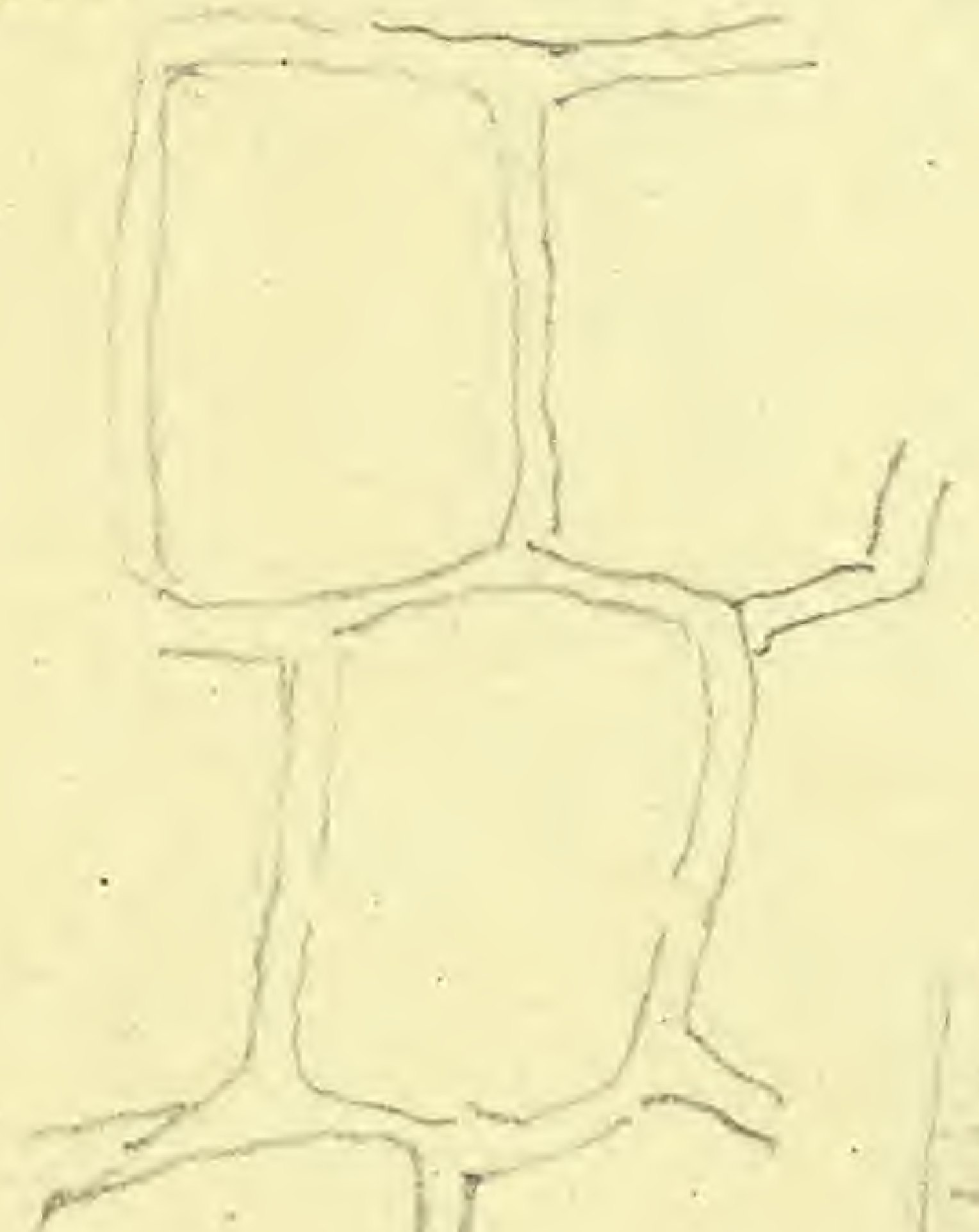
A. Americanum Drummond

×540

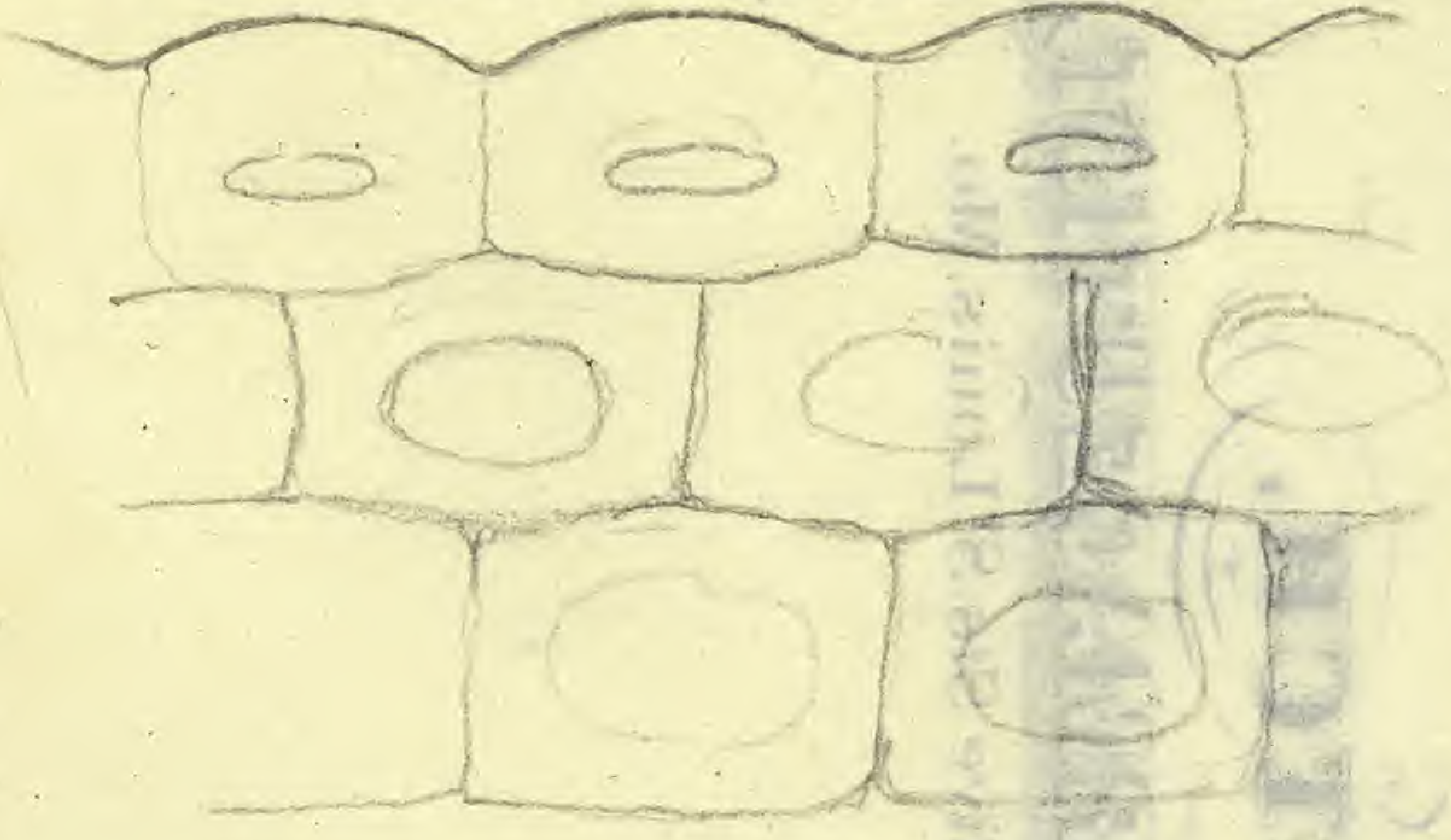
wood, transverse sect



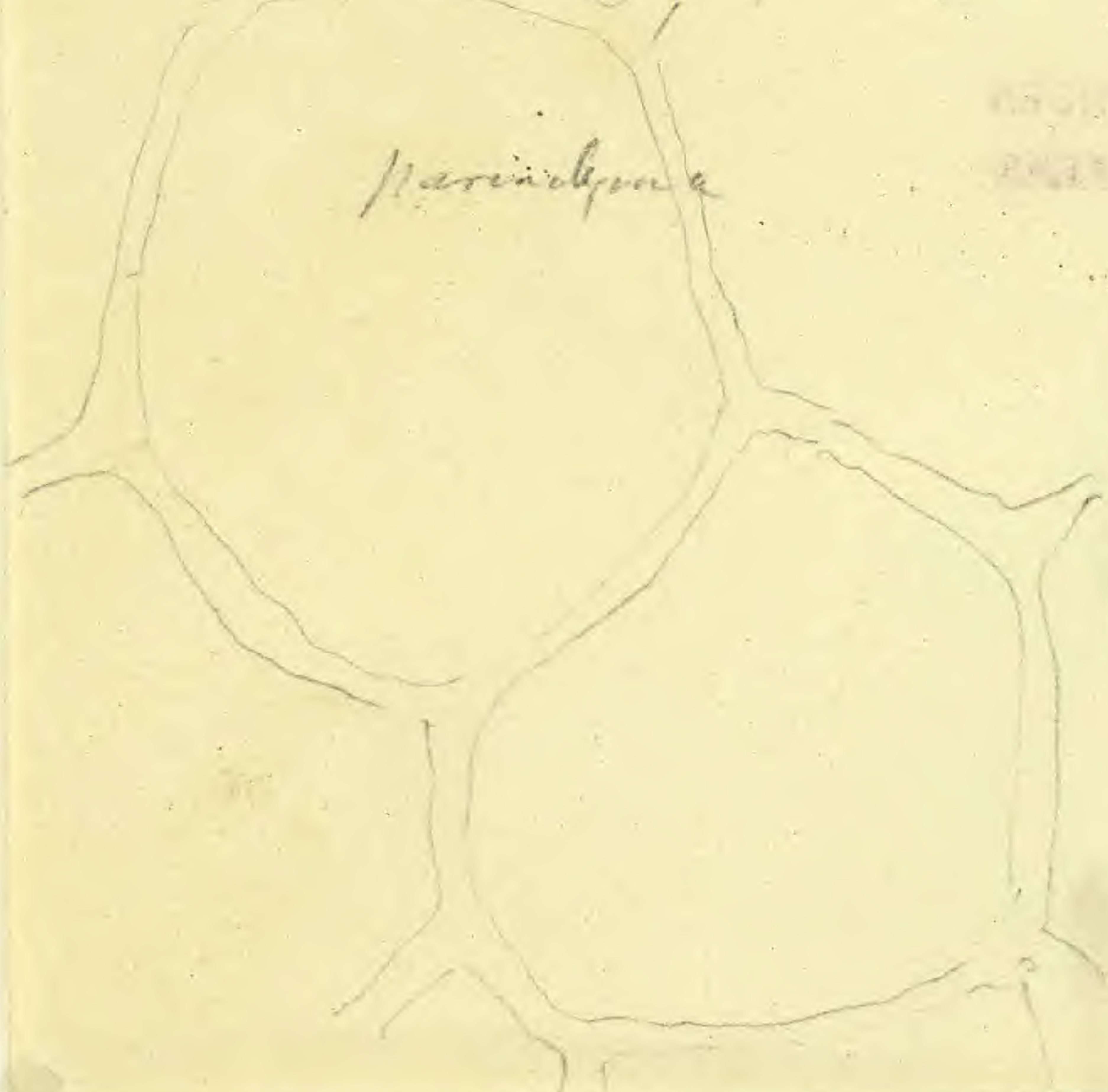
cells of medullary rays



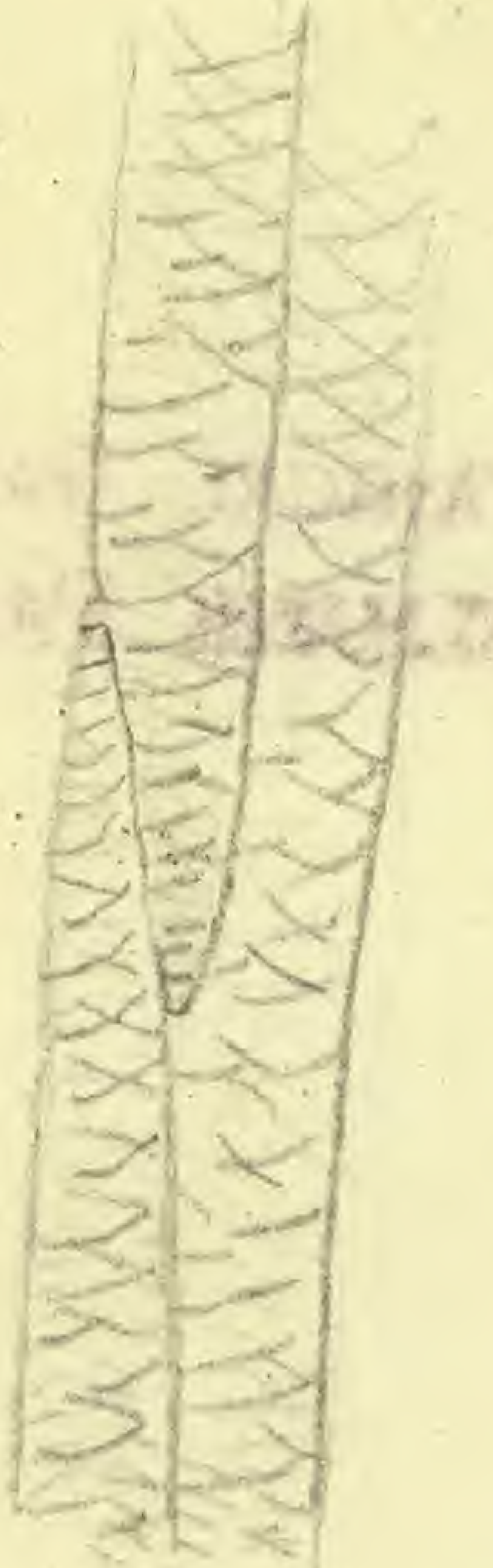
epidermis ×280
section of old stem



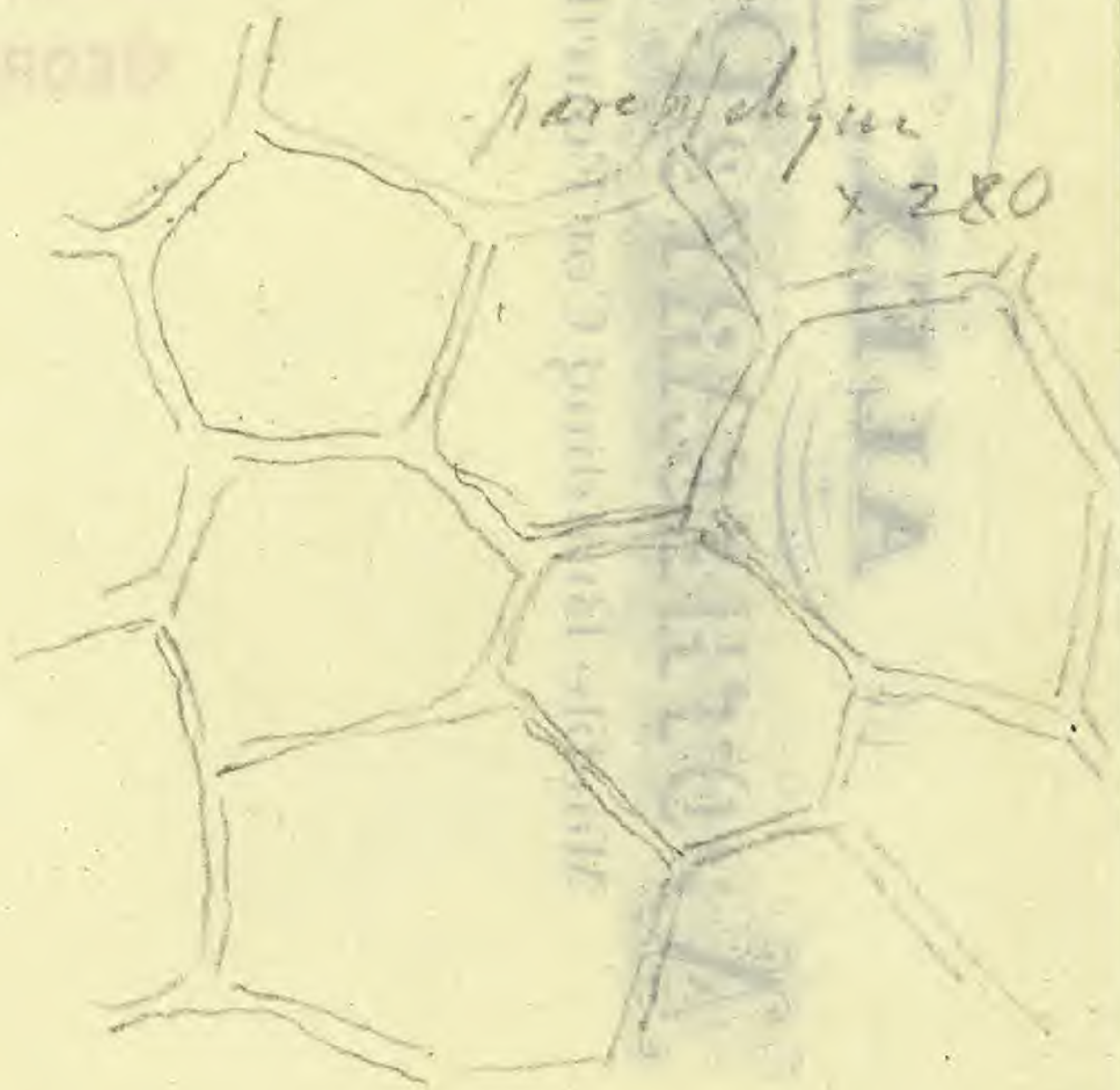
upper layers of parenchyma



parenchyma



ligneous fibres
× 540



parenchyma
× 280

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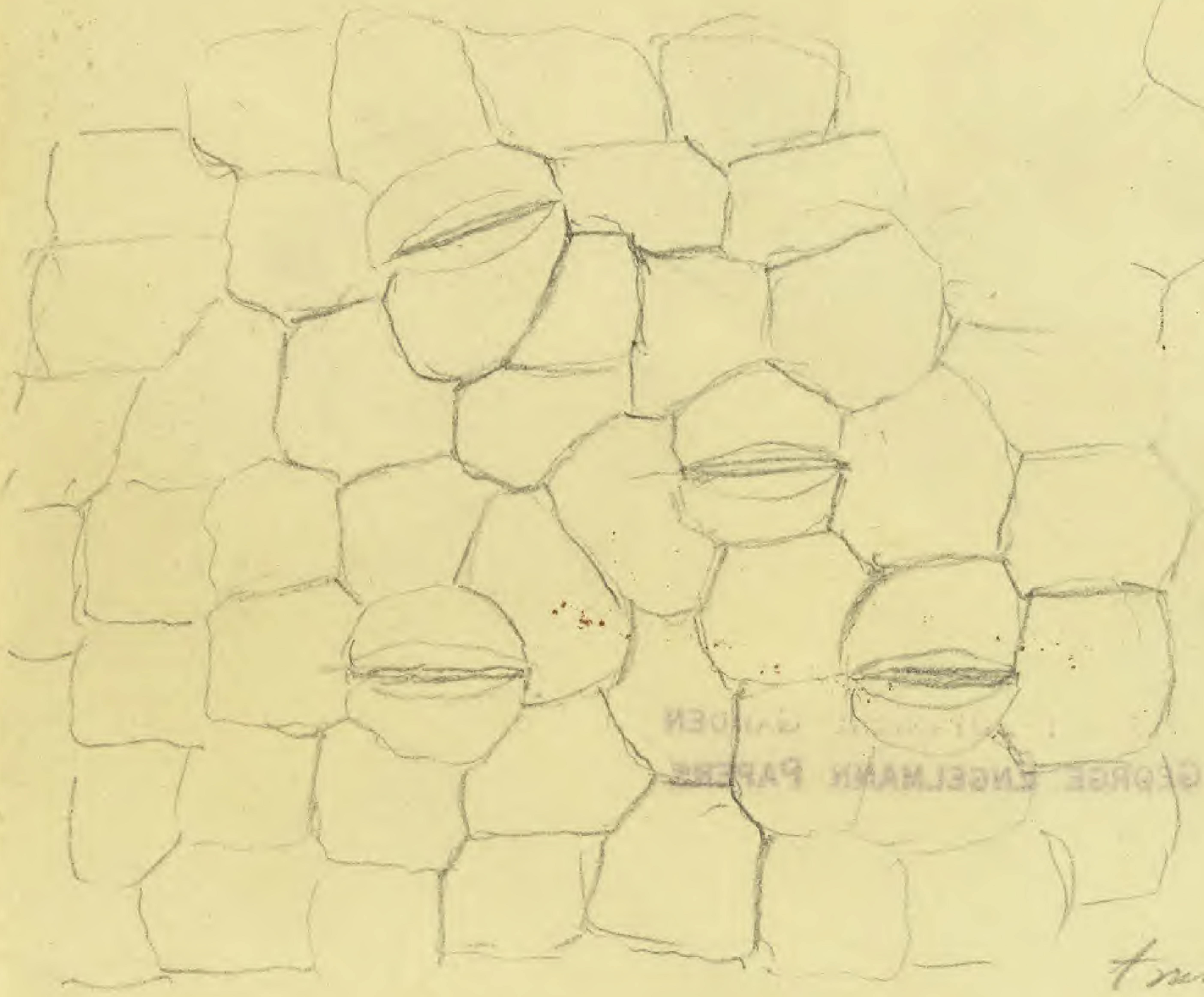
× 280

A. Americana

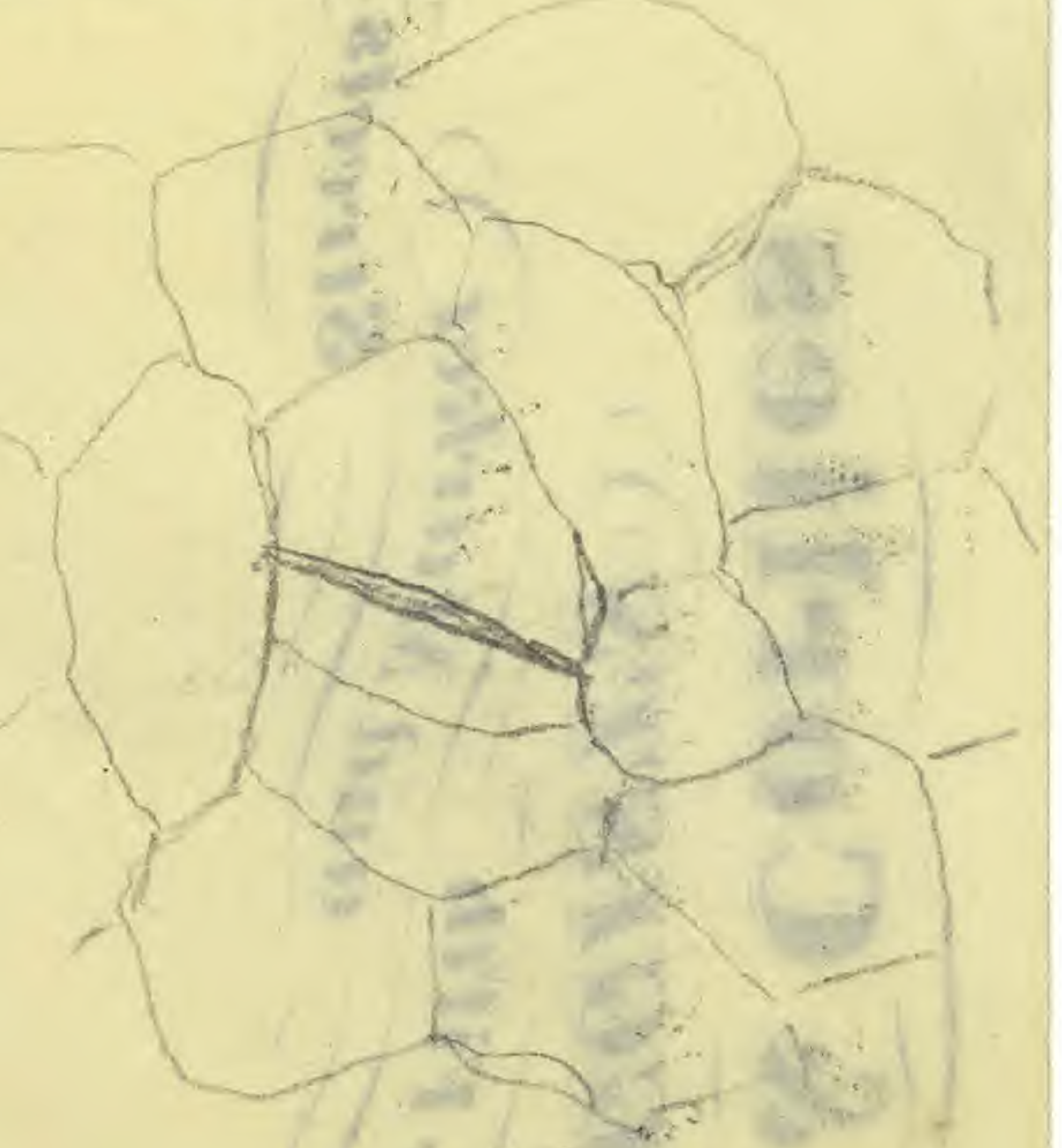
Meehan Colorado

March 20 1872



transverse!

Stomata of a very young branchlet, bearing male fl. buds



stomata of a male sepal, not so regularly transverse nor epidermis cells as square

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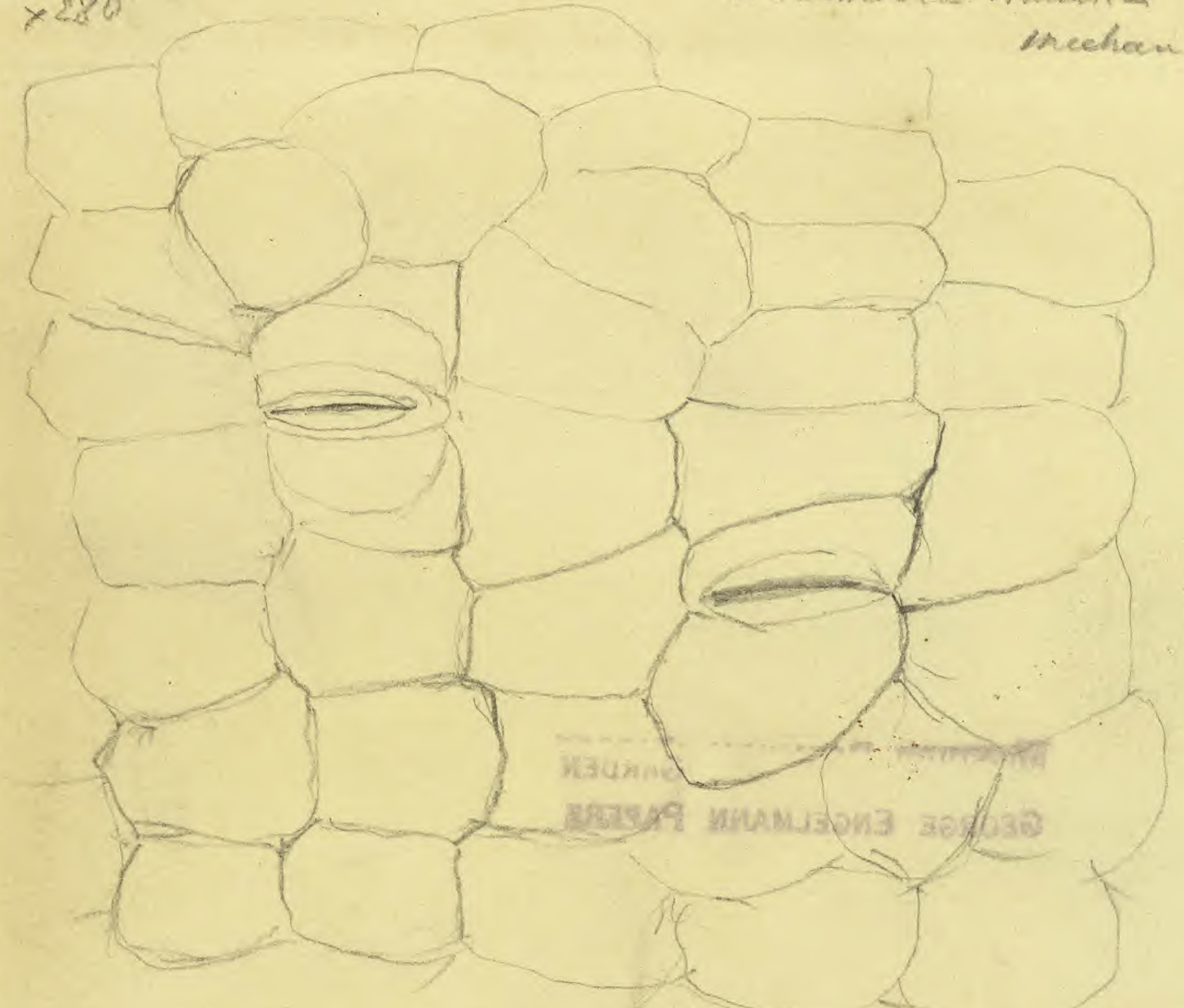
×280 Arceuthobium Americanum March 20 1872

Meehan Colorado



stomata of young stem, all more or less transverse

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and Market
Streets.

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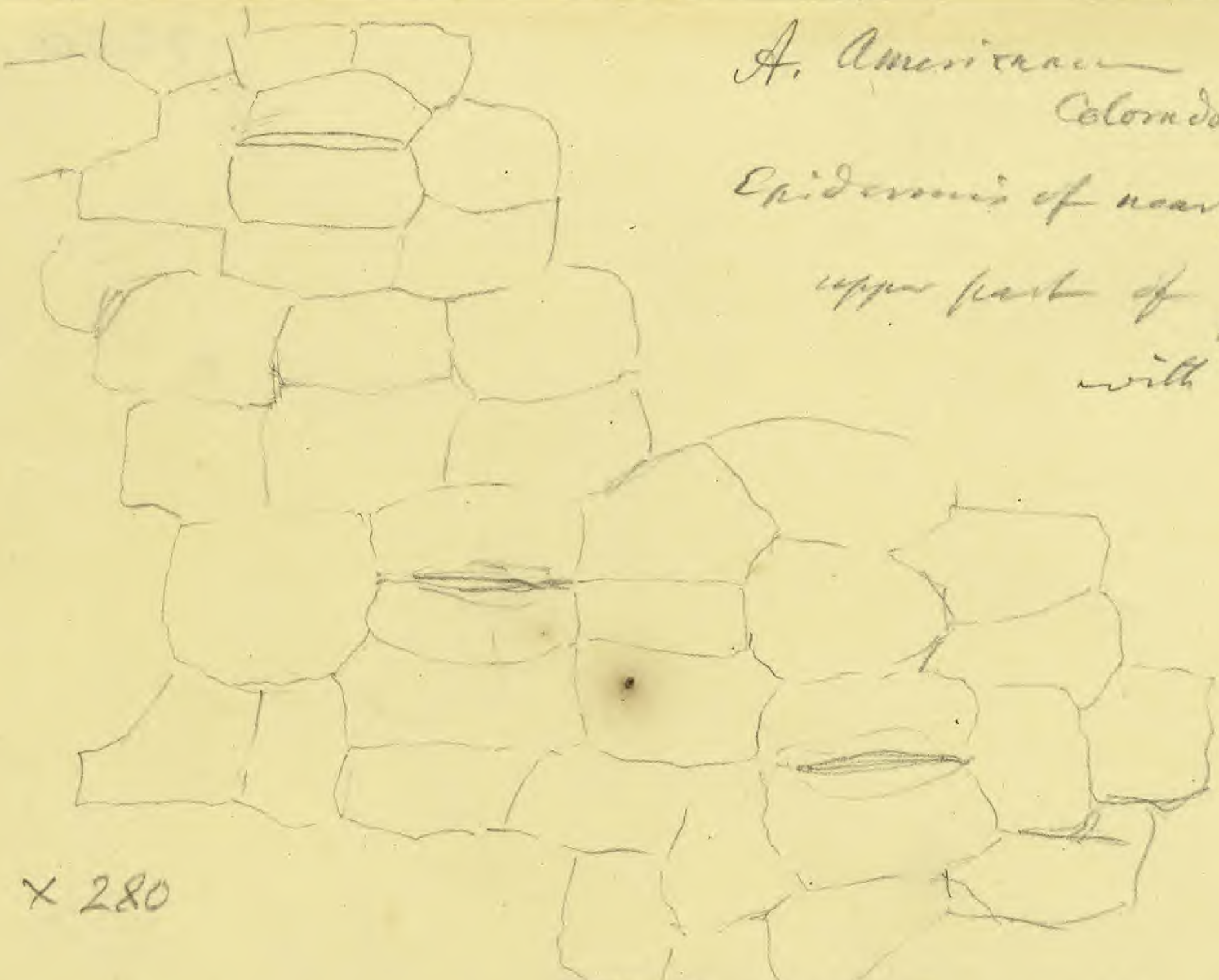
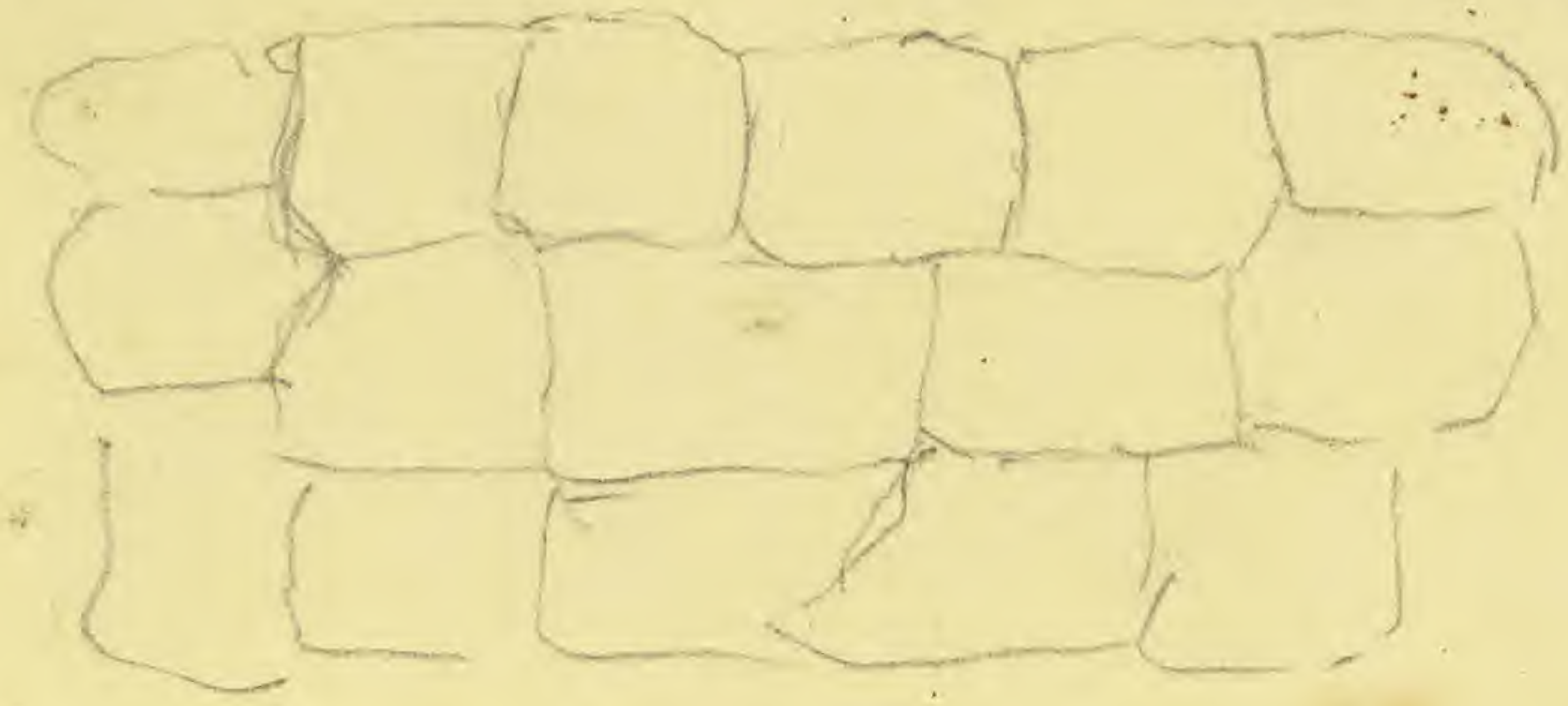
March 21 1872

A. Americanum
Colorado Meehan

Epidermis of nearly mature fruit
upper part of fruit
with stomata transverse



× 280



middle part of
fruit without
stomata

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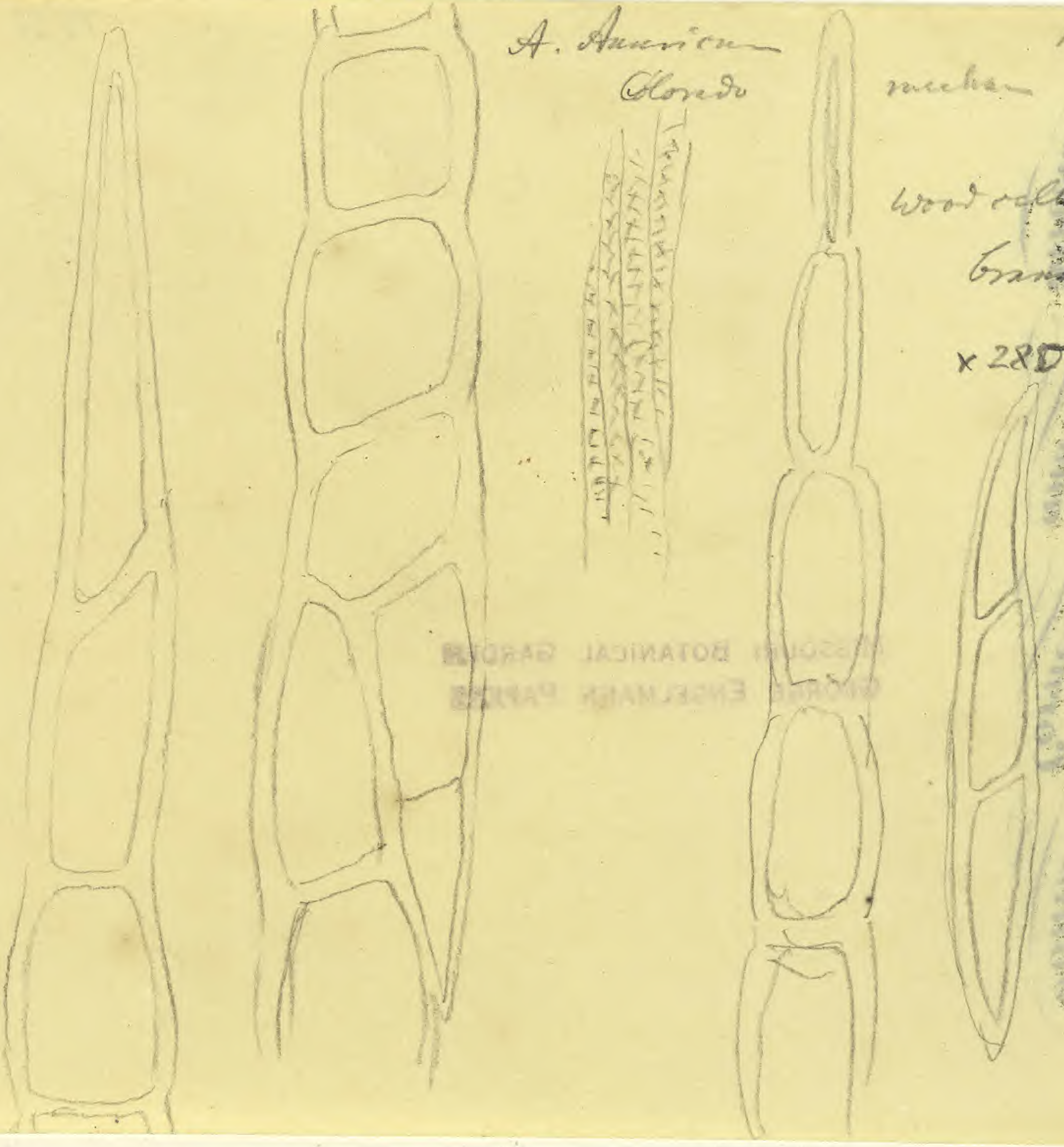

A. American

Colorado

March 21 1872

mechan

Wood cells of a young branch

x 280

7551

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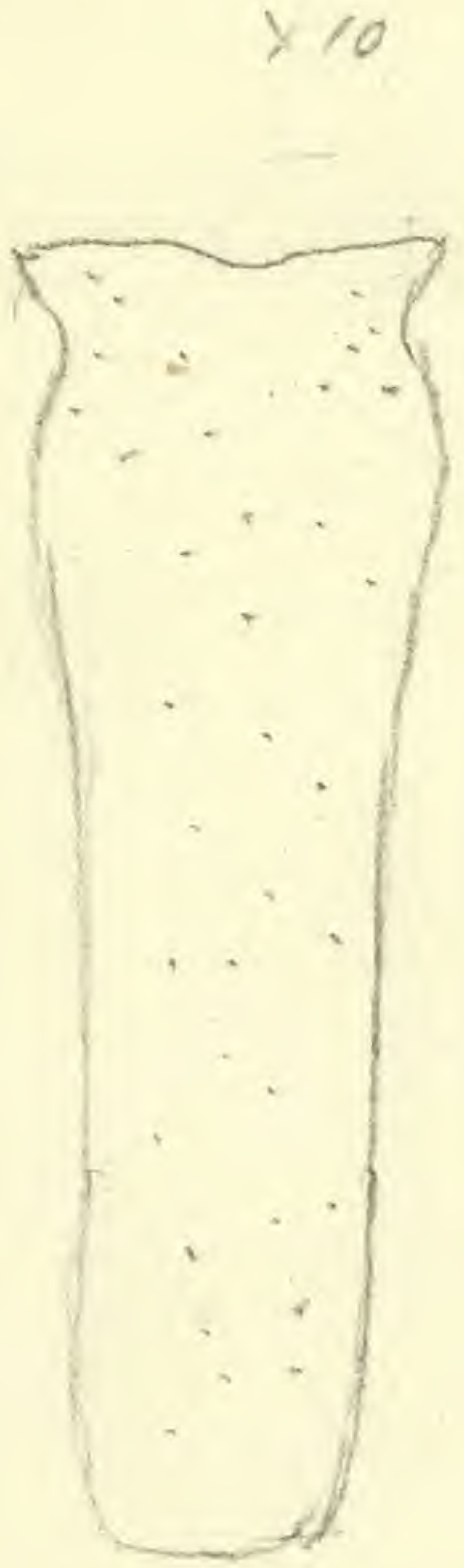
A. Americanum ♂ April 5 1872
California Bolander



Stomata not arranged but distributed over the whole surface

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Missouri Botanical Garden

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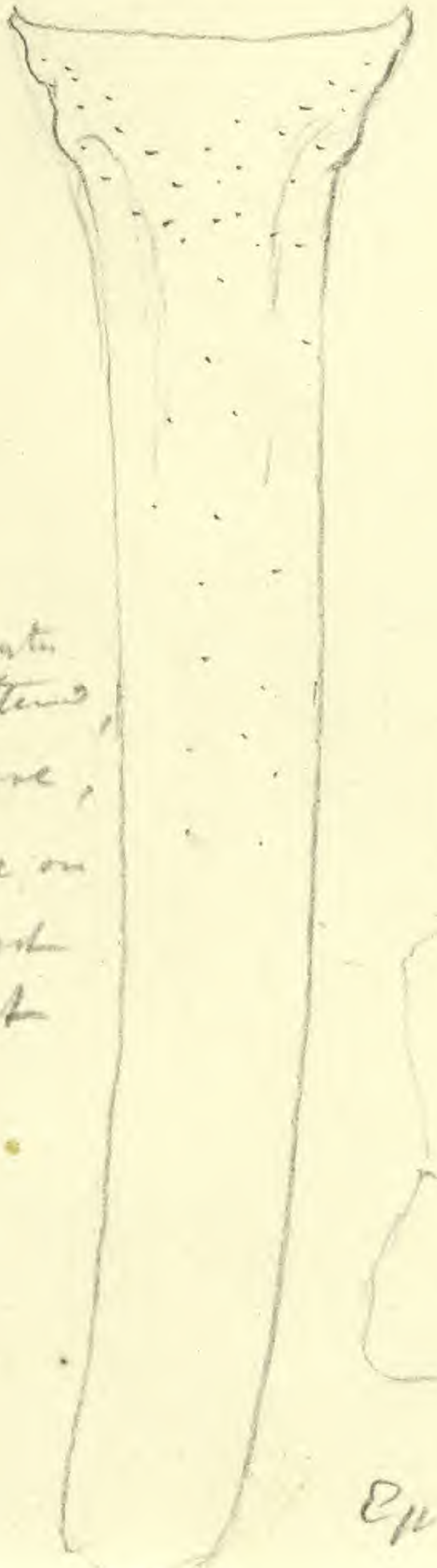
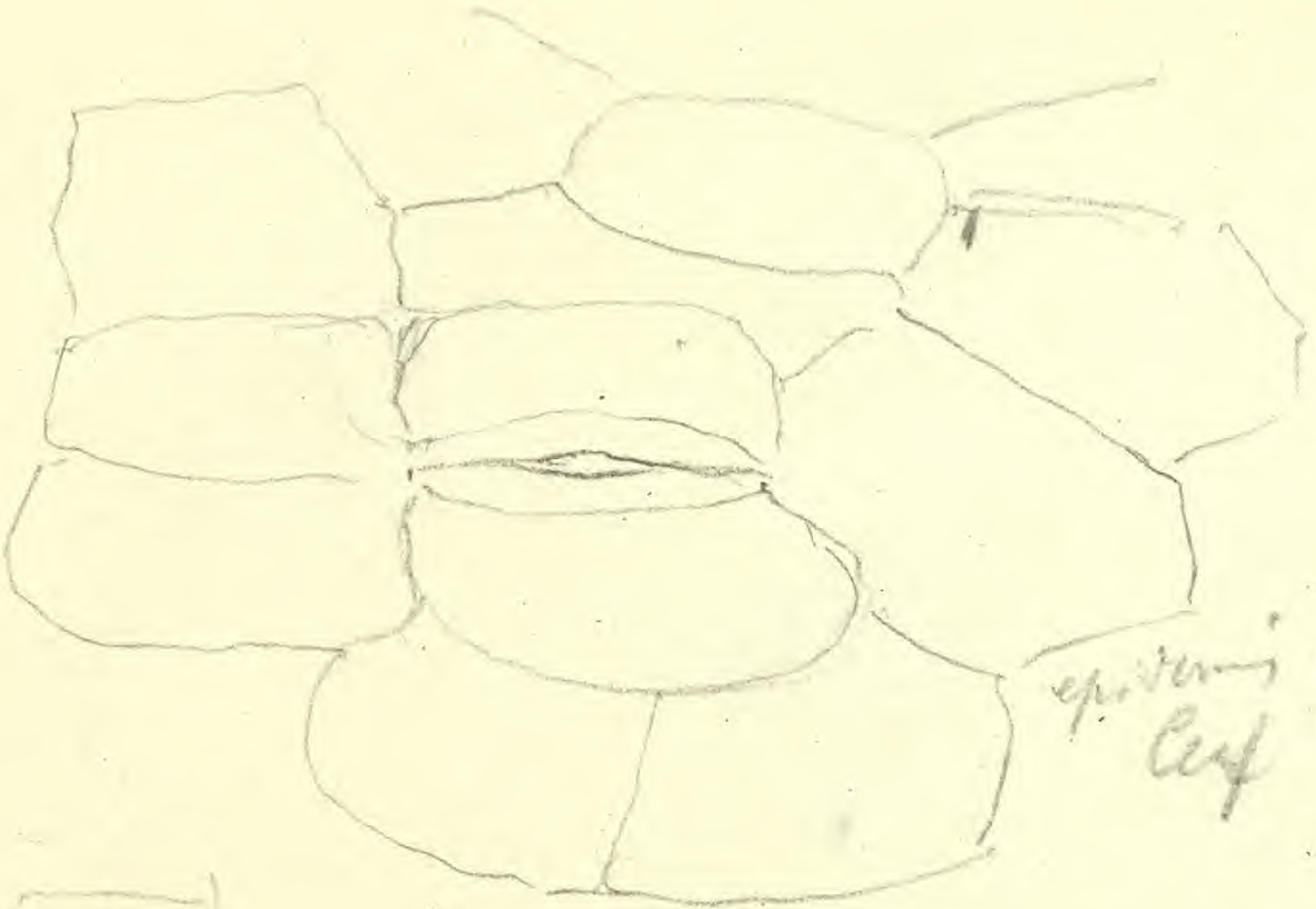
A. Americanum

April 6 1872

× 10

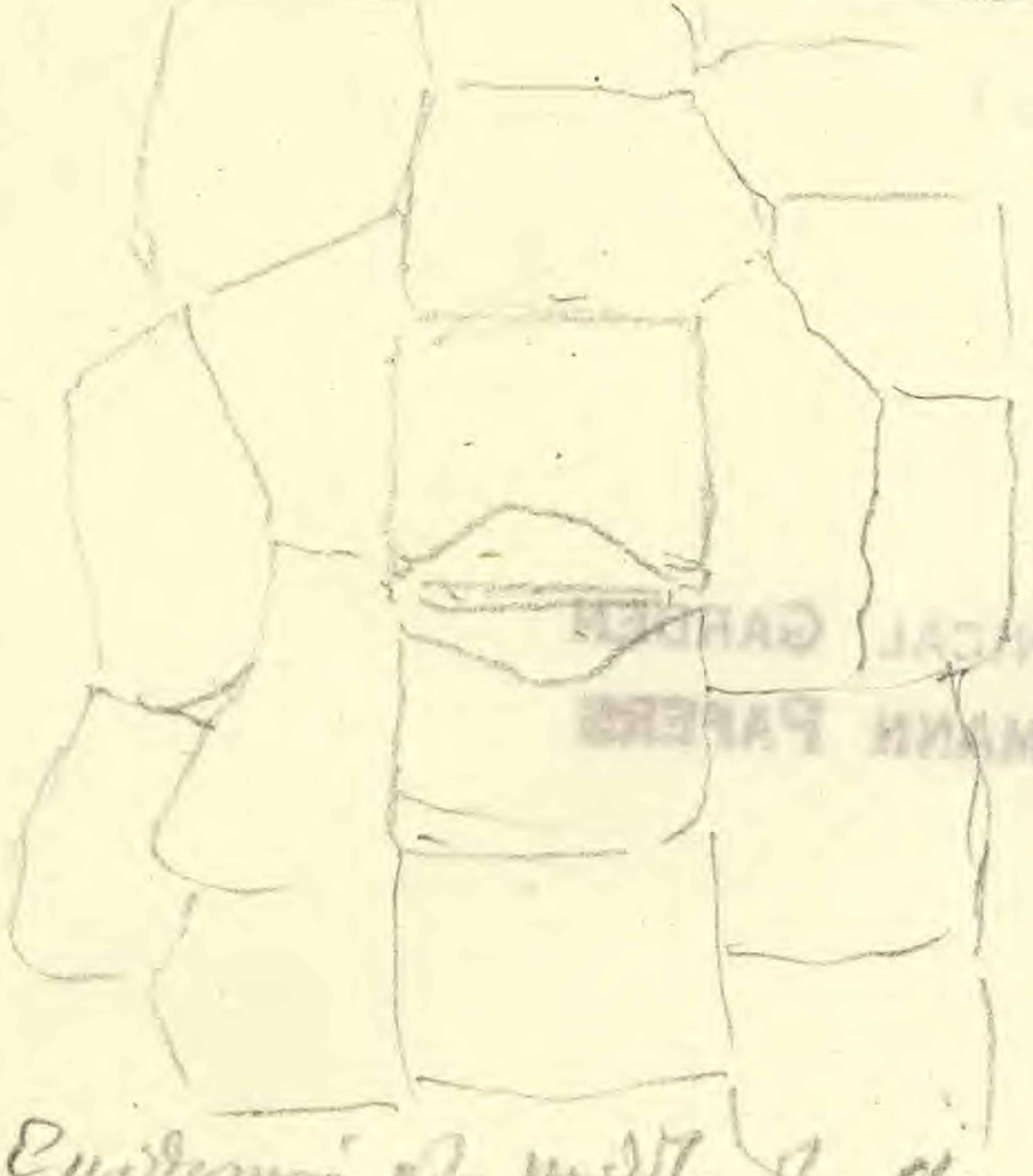


stomata scattered, scarce, none on lowest part



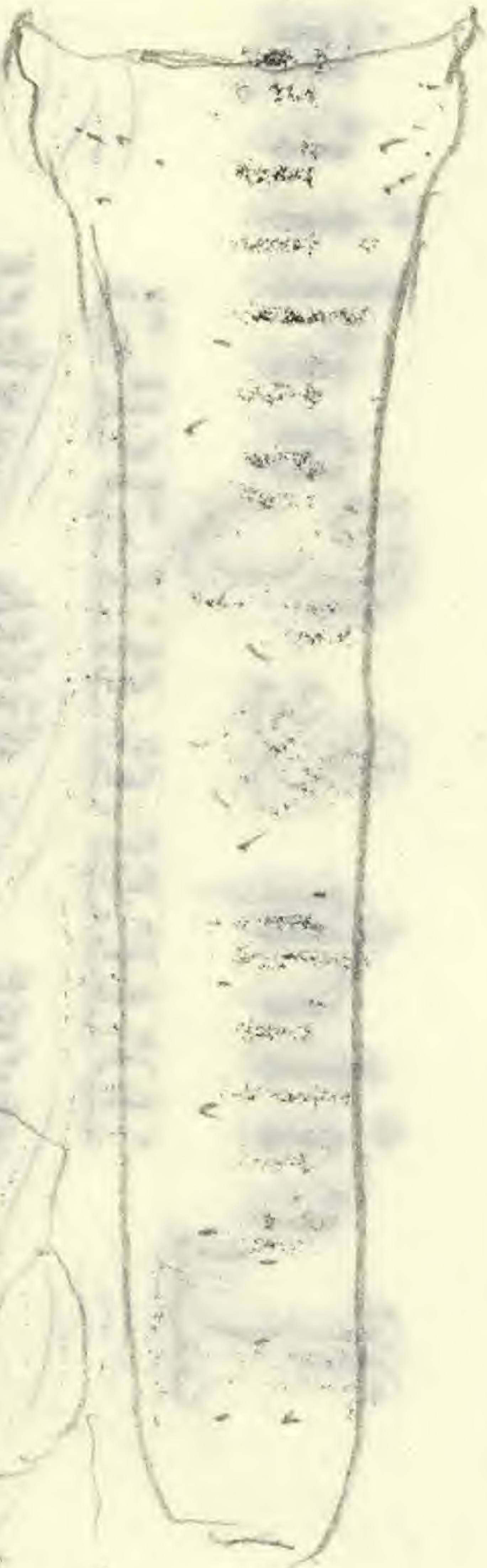
epidermis of leaf

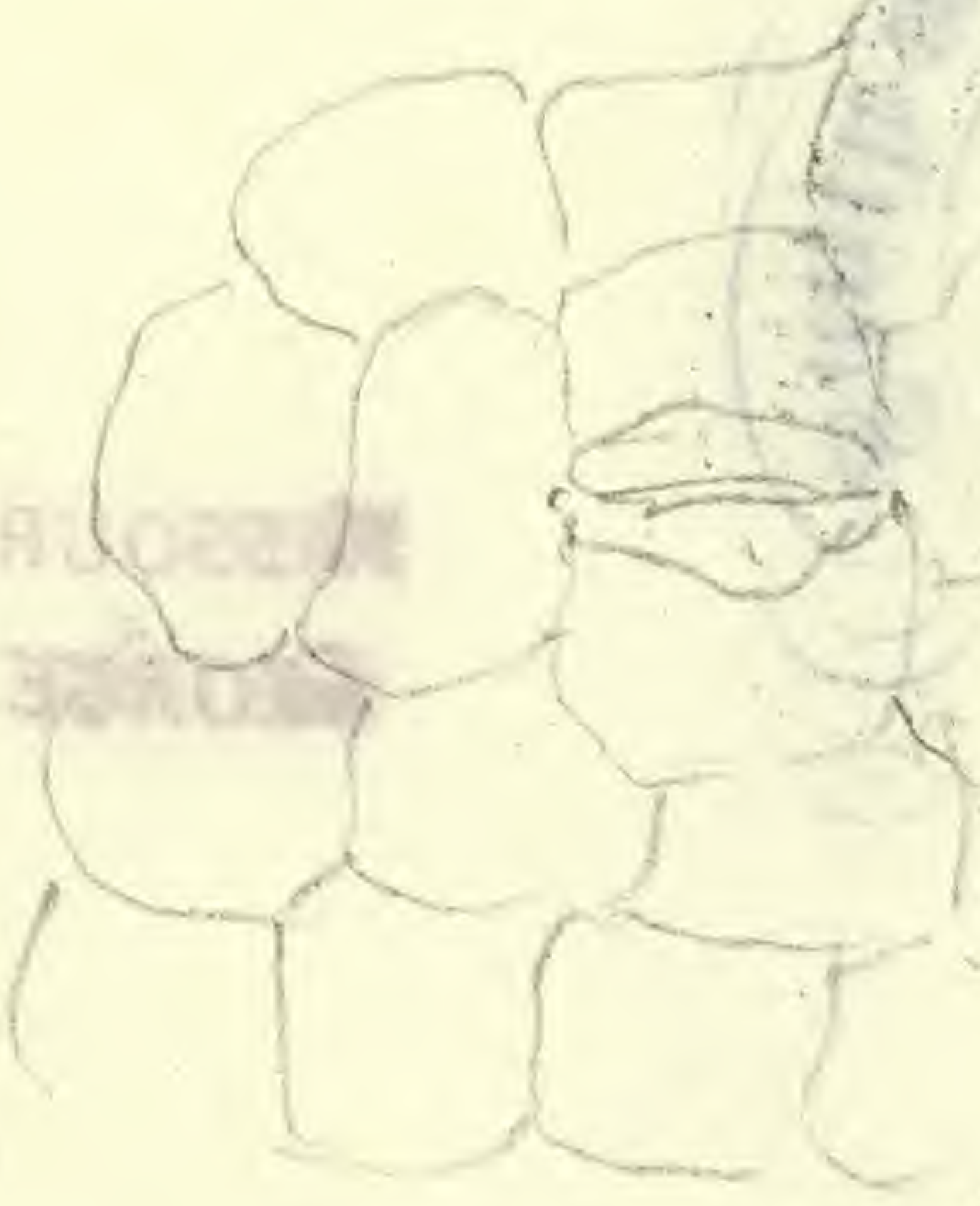
× 280



Epidermis of middle of stem

× 10





lowest stomata

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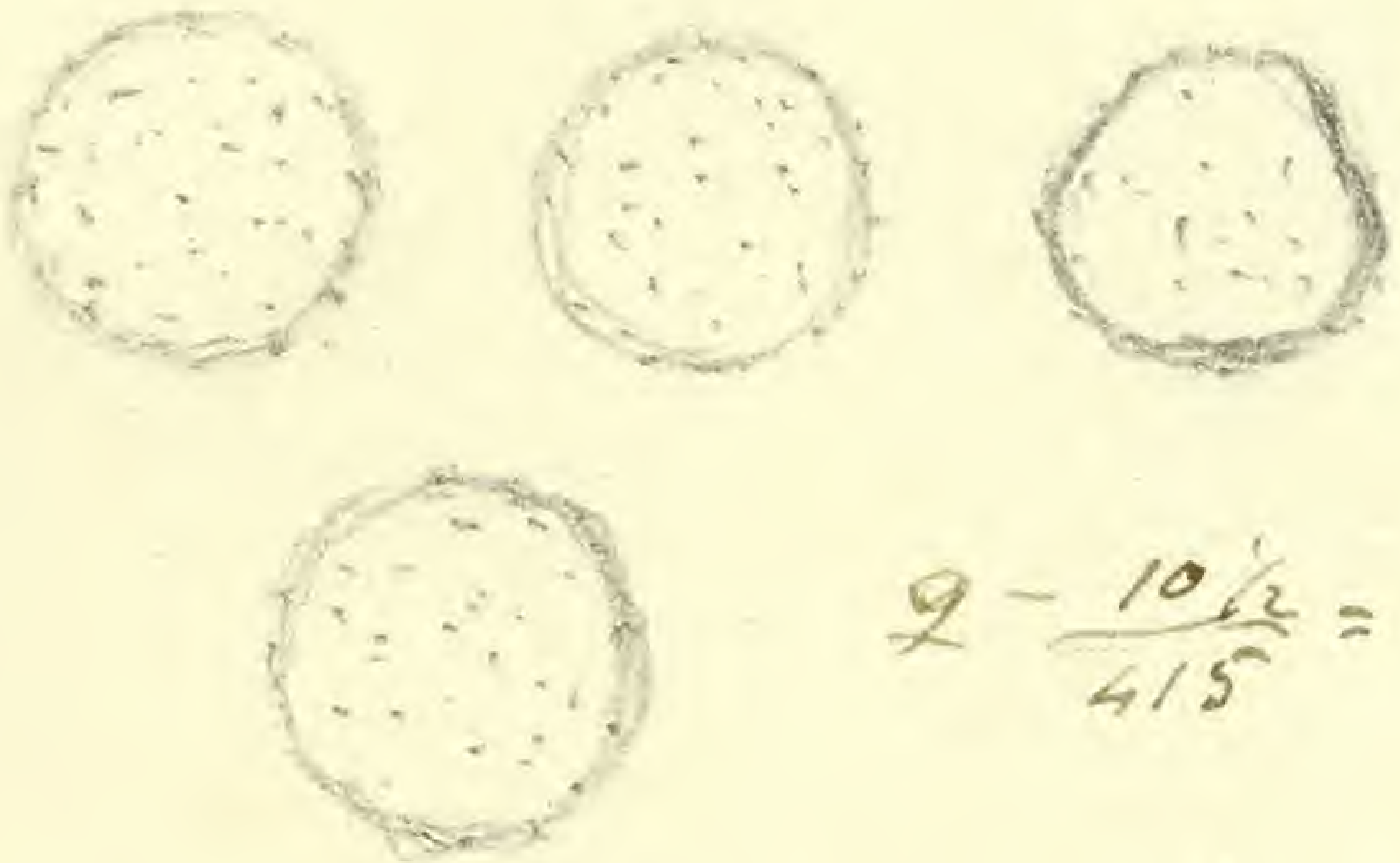
what Pollen
can this be ?

A. minuta Pollen ×415 ? A. Lindleyi

April 27 1872

n A. Americanum



$\frac{9-10\frac{1}{2}}{415} = 0.022-0.025$ mm

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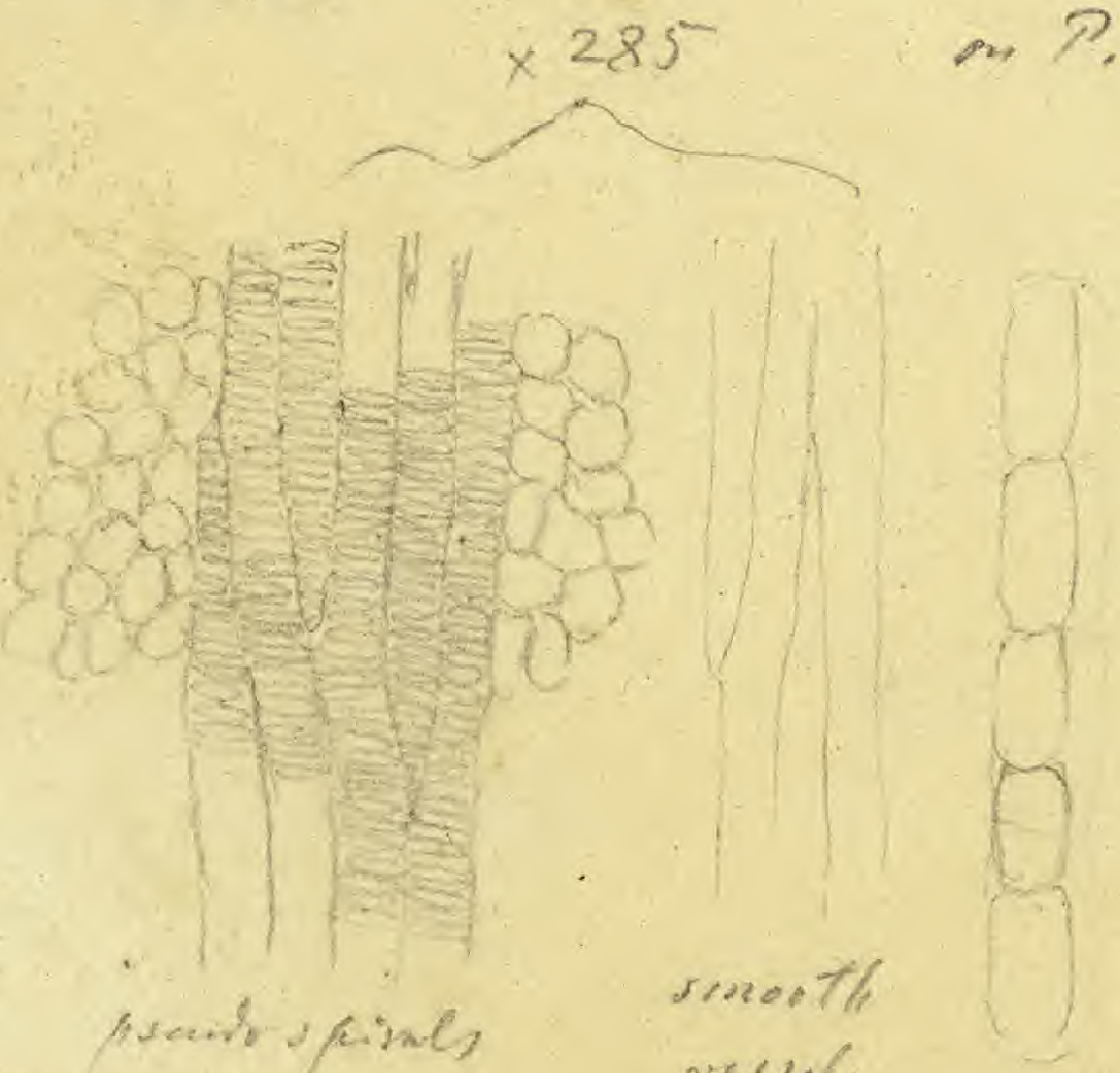
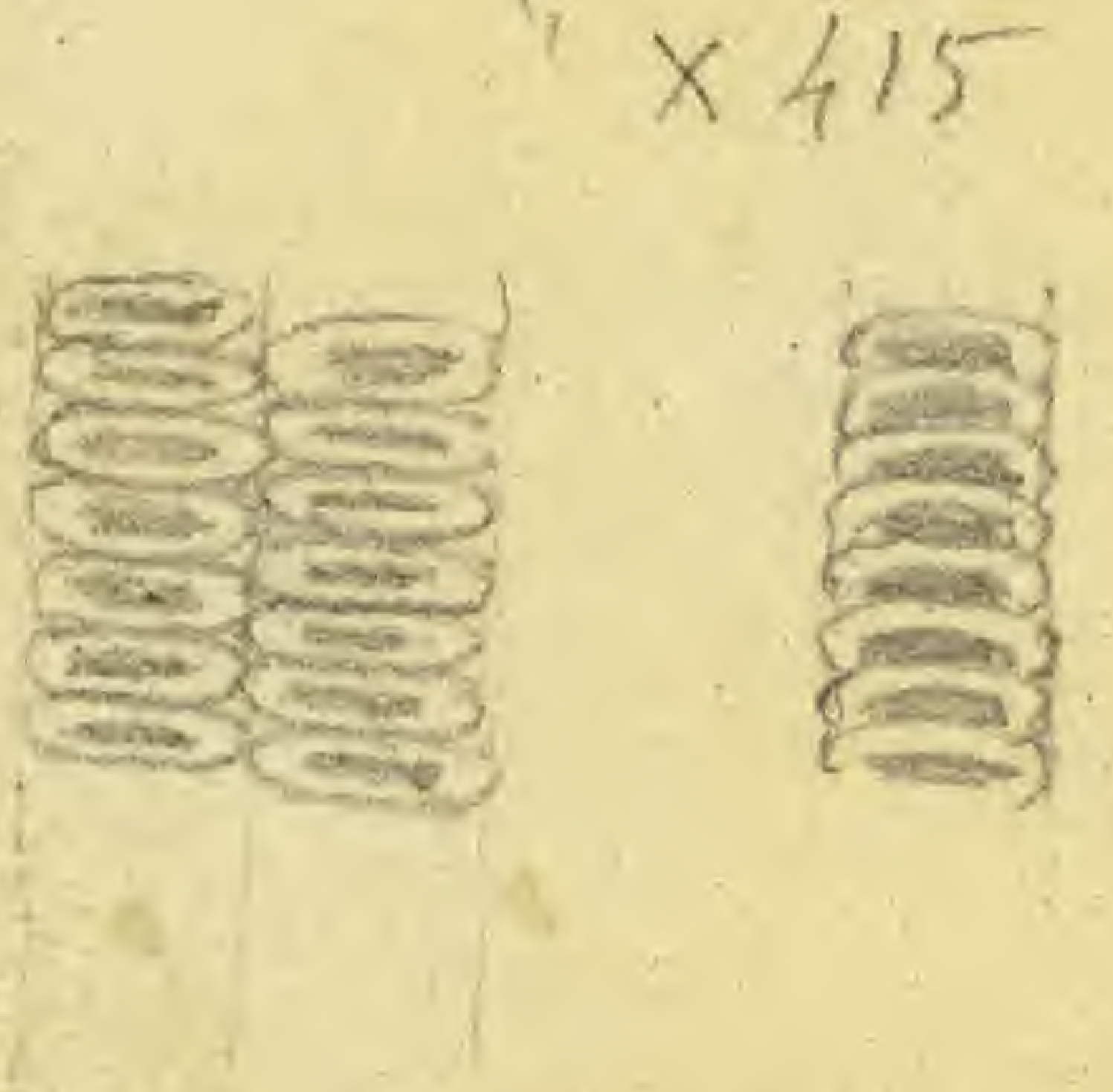
A. Americanum July 25 1872
on P. contorta, Colorado, Parry, July 16



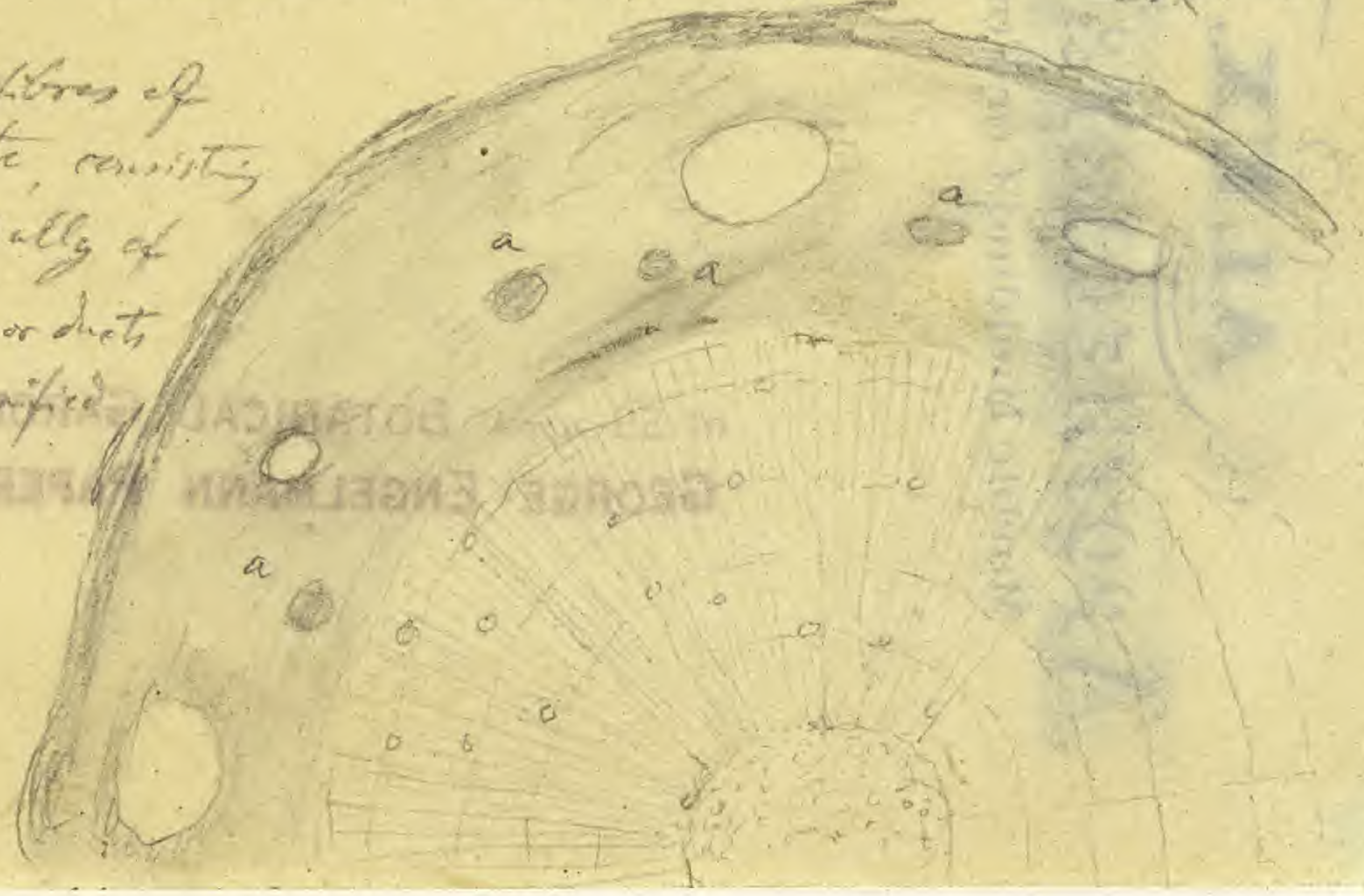
same (pseudo?) spiral vessels seen in the inter cortical filaments in the youngest, 2 year old branchlets, only the vessels less abundant than here



a a a a fibres of parasite, consisting principally of vessels or ducts here magnified

× 30

Sect of 5 year old
branch bearing Arceuthobi-
small ducts in wood, large ones in bark



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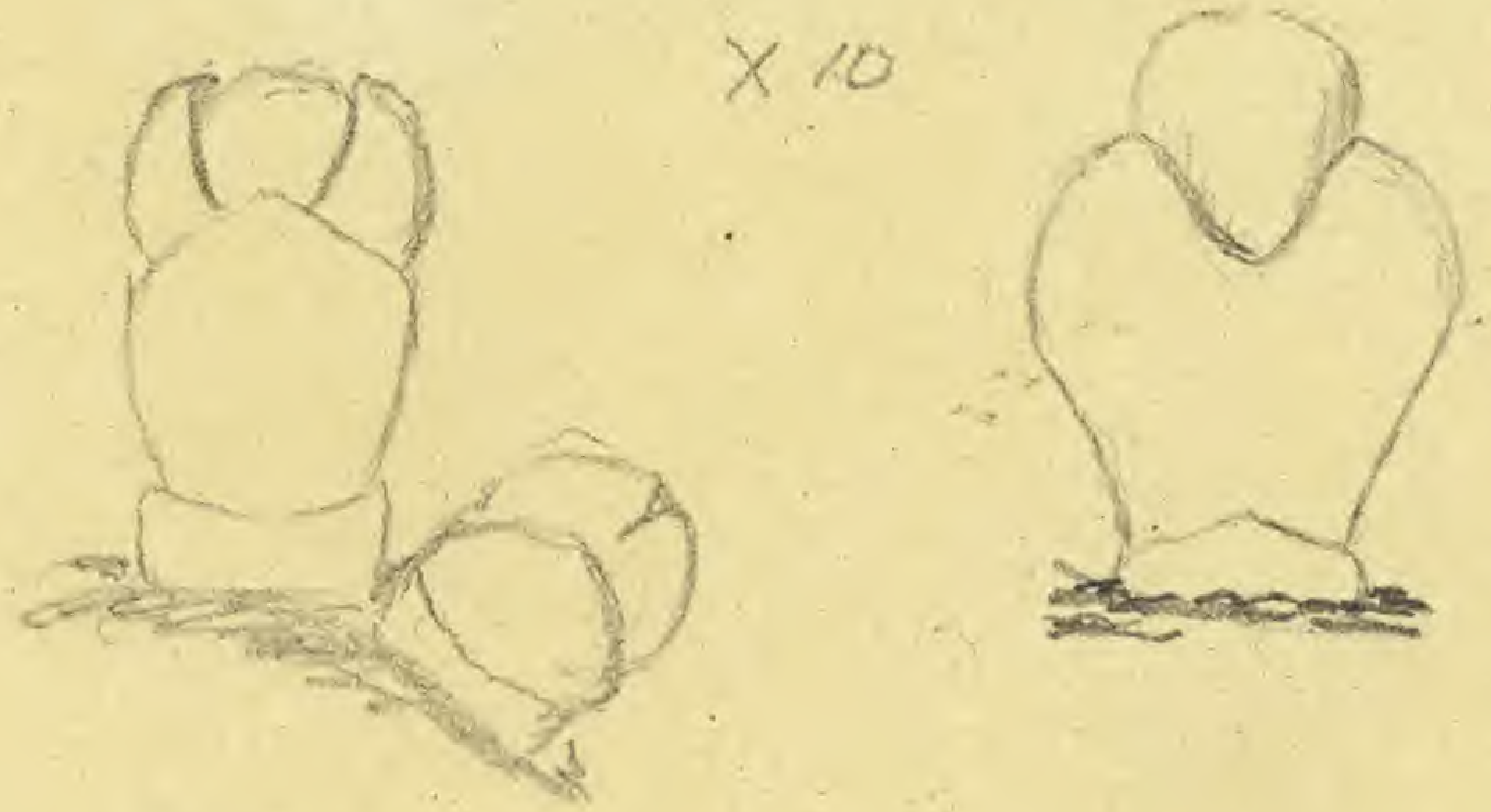
APOTHECARY & PHARMACEUTIST,
Marble Building Cor. Fourth & Olive Sts. St. Louis, Mo.

A. Americanum   July 25 1872

youngest shoots at or near the base of an axis of last year (1871), now 1½ year old, or in the 2d year — youngest branchlets that bear the parasite, collected — Colorado by Dr Parry July 16 1872



stomata (old male sp.) only on leaves, none on stem — none even on commissure

7556

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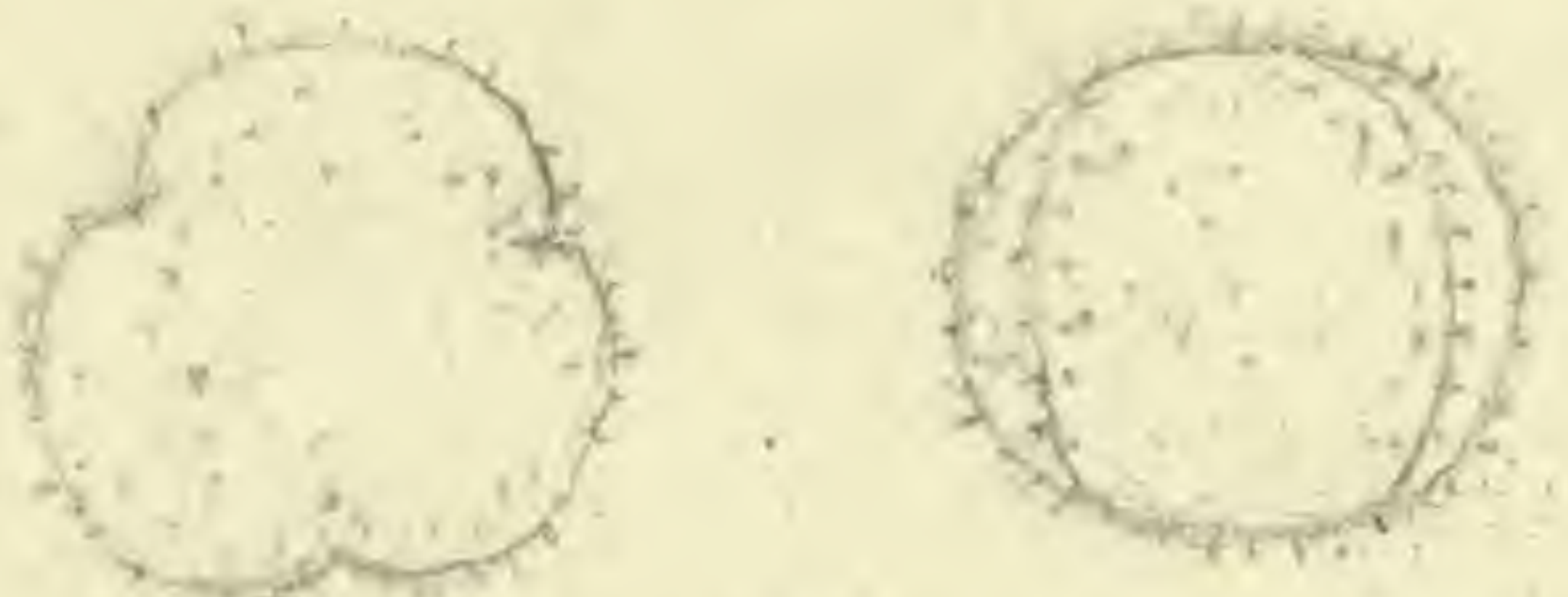
A. Americanum   Sept 12 1872

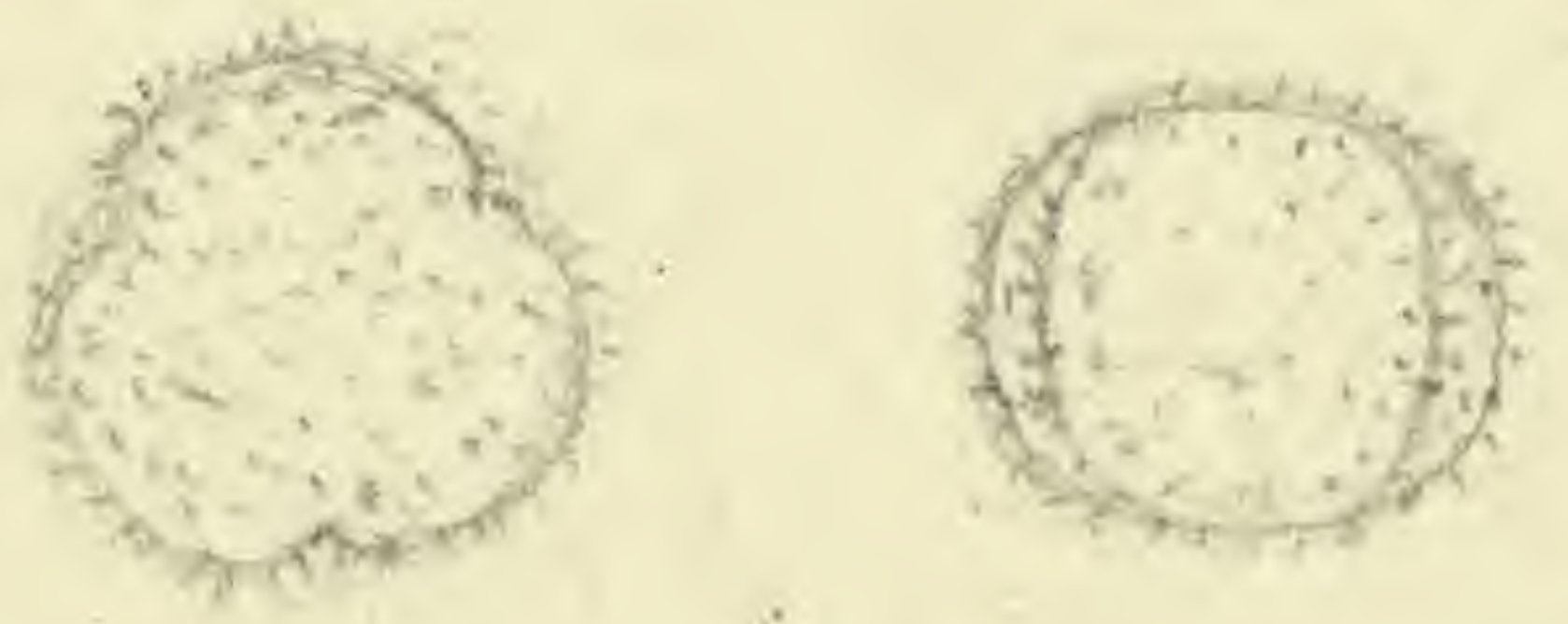
Colorado, Parry first week of September
flowers not open yet

1,



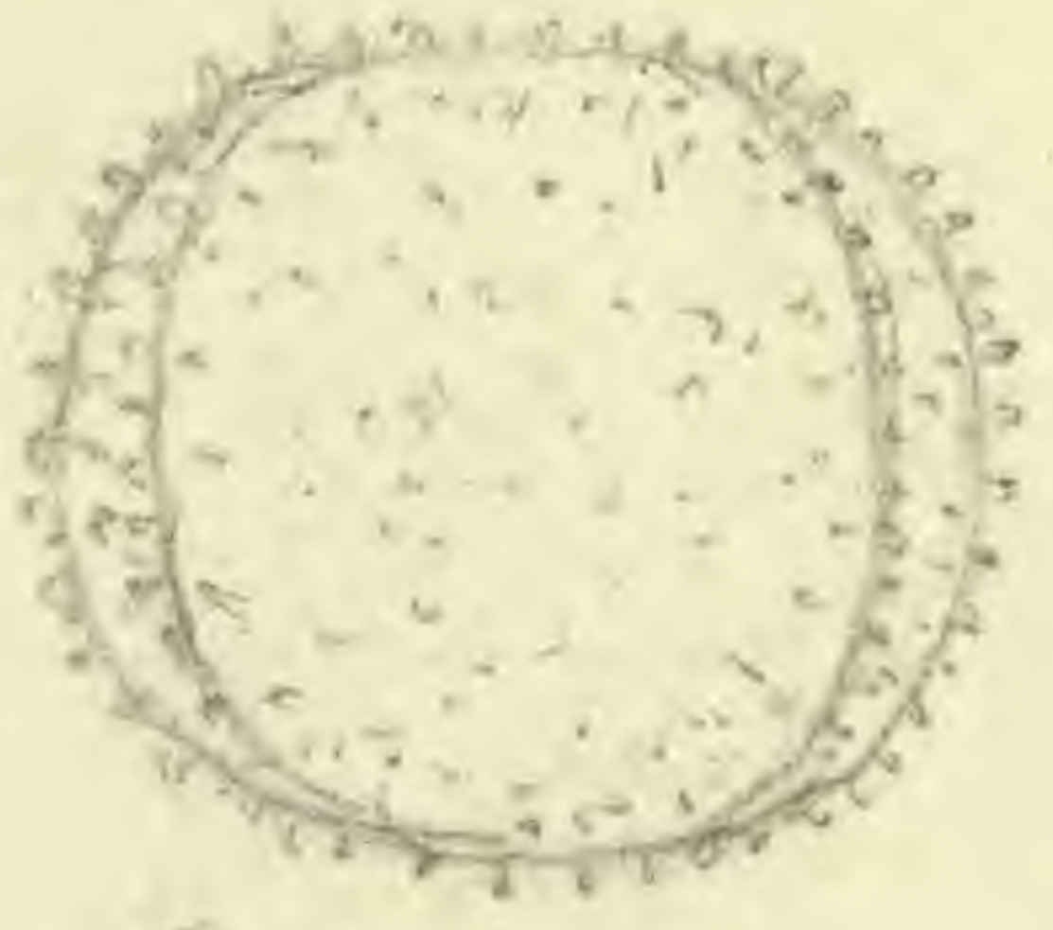
larger brownish flowers
longer diam $\frac{11}{415}$ 0.026 mm
x 415
shorter diam $\frac{9}{415}$ = 0.022 mm

2,



$\frac{10}{415}$ = 0.024 mm
shorter diam $\frac{8}{415}$ = 0.019 mm

1,



x 785

longer diam $\frac{17}{785}$ = 0.022
shorter diam $\frac{15}{785}$ 0.019

Pollen all distinctly 3 lobed
somewhat flattened contrary to
the lobes, spinules minute

1, from larger yellowish brown
buds – more mature

2, from smaller, greenish buds
less mature

ALL THE NEW REMEDIES CONSTANTLY ON HAND

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CHEMIST.
A L

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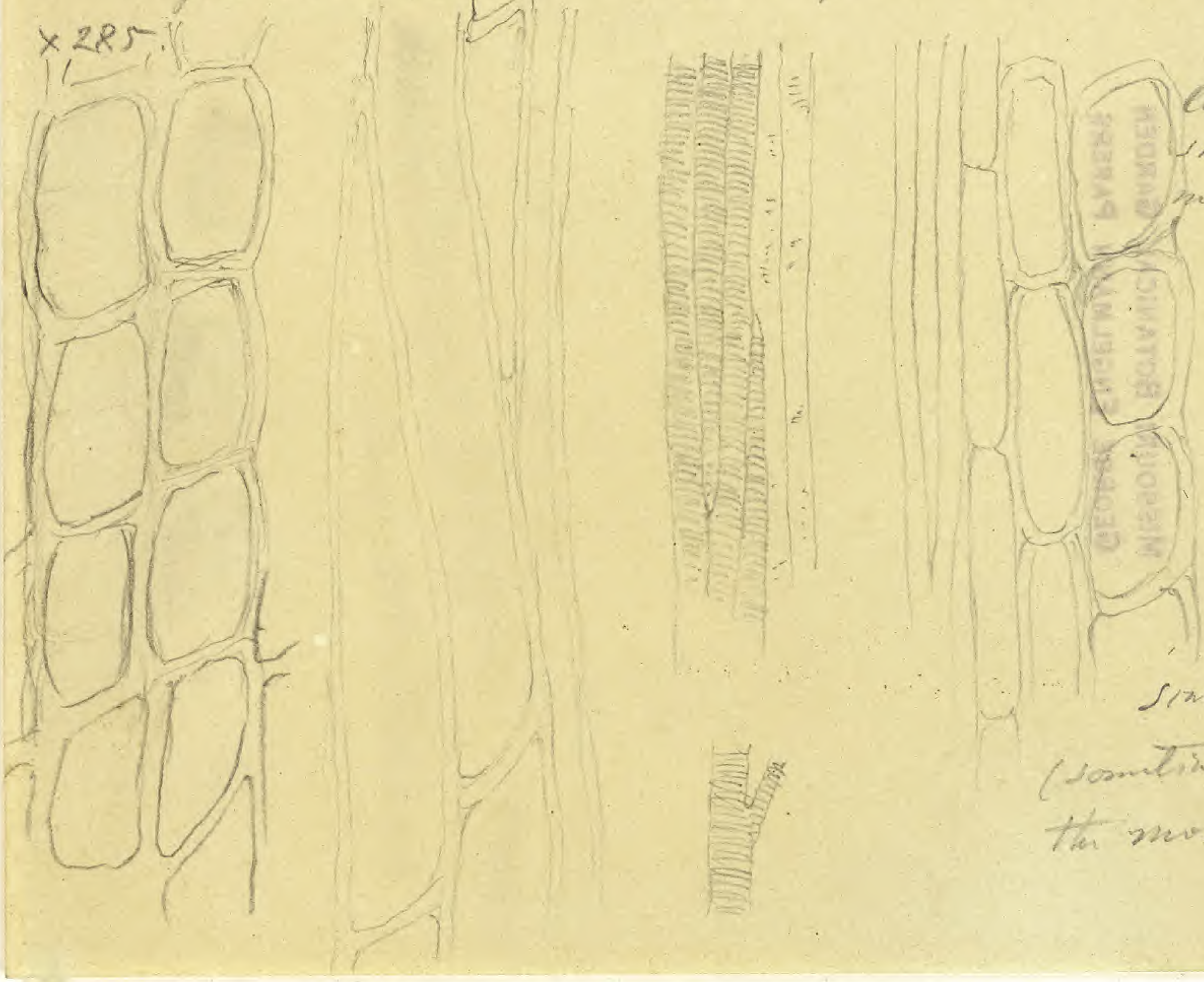
A Americana July 30 1872

Colorado, Parry 1872

Ligneous cells and vessels from the bundles in the stem



large barrel shaped vessels most abundant then elongated smooth cells of large and more rarely smaller dimensions

scalaria vessels (sometimes branched) the most scarce

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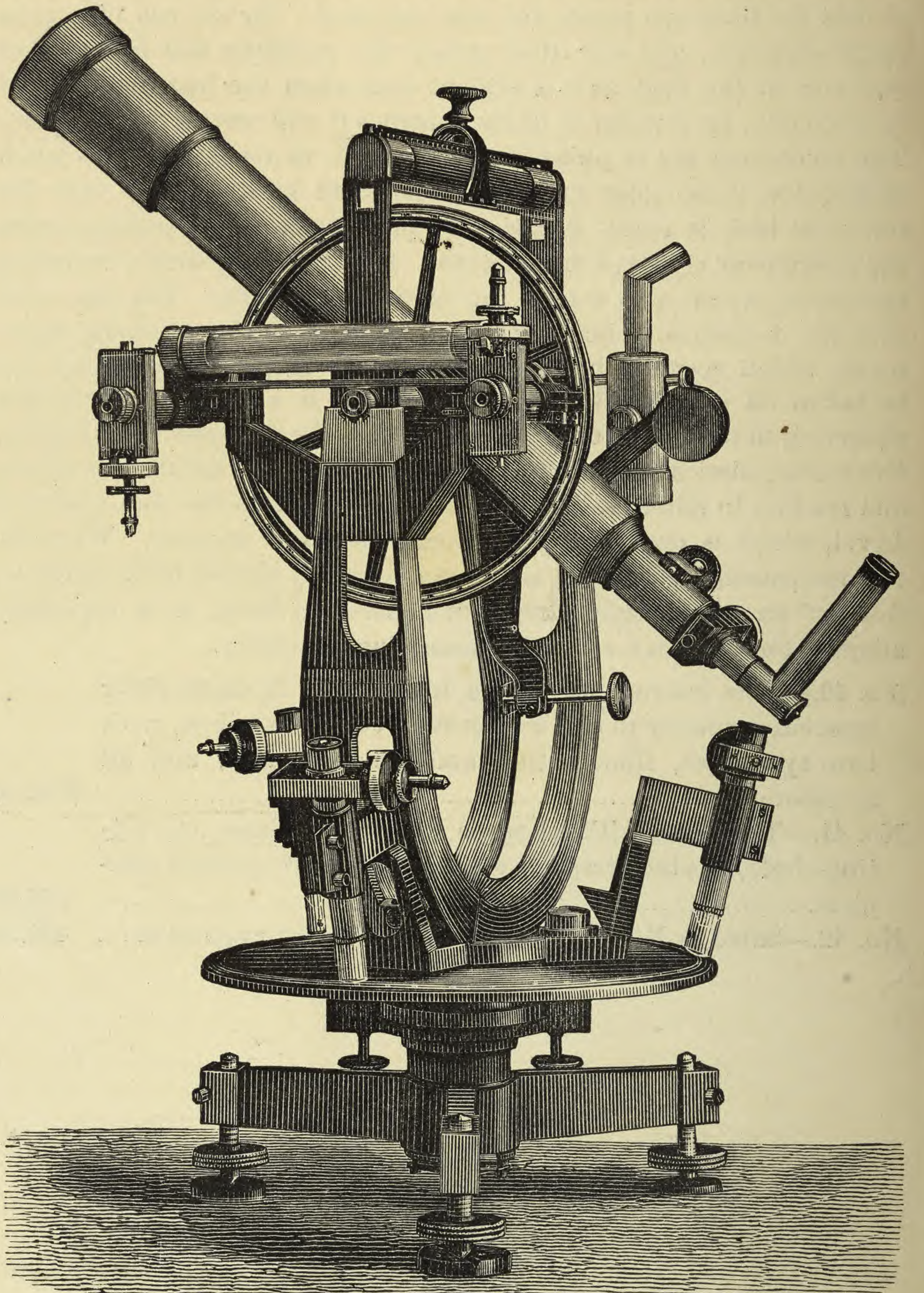
Arcantholin Spec

This is an entirely novel form of Transit made by us for the United States Coast Survey, and designed by G. N. Sægmuller, Chief Mechanician, U. S. C. S. It is intended to be set up in the prime vertical, so that the telescope points due east and west. By the use of a prismatic objective, any star that passes the meridian will be reflected and seen in the field, as it is evident that when the instrument is set up correctly, by turning it in its bearings it will sweep the meridian. The pivot-rings are of phosphor-bronze, and, to avoid flexure as much as possible, these rings are again connected by a tube, so that the telescope body is really double. By one of the three setting-screws the instrument is moved in Azimuth. It is provided with a reversing apparatus, which also carries the illuminating lamp. The fine level over the telescope is held by a projection from the reversing apparatus, which secures this great advantage, that the level need not be taken off on reversing the instrument; it also stays on whether observing in the zenith or horizon. Behind the micrometric eye-piece, two setting-circles are attached, with level alidades, divided on silver, and reading to minutes. One of these carries also the fine Latitude Level, which is chambered, and reads to single seconds. We make this instrument of different sizes, and being, by nature of its construction, of an exceedingly simple and portable form, it is especially adapted for work in a rough or mountainous country.

No. 40.—This instrument, with a telescope of **2½-inch clear aperture,** similar to cut, and packed complete in box, with two eye-pieces, illuminating and reading lamp, and all accessories	$790.00
No. 41.—The same, with telescope **2-inch aperture,** one setting-circle, in other respects similar to No. 40, packed complete	555.00
No. 42.—Same as No. 41, but without reversing apparatus	450.00

[This folder enclosed sheets 170 – 177].

INSTRUMENTS FOR MEASURING HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL ANGLES.



From Gebbie & Barrie's "Masterpieces of the U. S. International Exhibition, 1876."

No. 43.

ALTITUDE AND AZIMUTH INSTRUMENT.

ALTITUDE AND AZIMUTH INSTRUMENTS.

Cut No. 43 represents one of our larger instruments, which was on exhibition in the International Exhibition at Philadelphia, for which we received an award.

It is of superior construction, and differs from other instruments of this class in many important particulars. Not being a "repeating instrument," strictly speaking, and, therefore, not liable to the defects inherent to repeaters, yet both the horizontal and vertical circles can be shifted for position, so as to bring a different part of the graduation under the microscopes. The circles are divided on silver into five minute spaces, reading by micrometer microscopes to single seconds. The standards radiate out from the centre, and are high enough to let the telescope swing through. The pivots of the telescope axis rest on agate, and are made of phosphor-bronze; a delicate striding level, reading to seconds, to go over pivots, is provided; pivots are pierced to allow the field to be illuminated; the horizontality of the microscopes for vertical circle is controlled by a chambered level, reading to seconds. The illumination of the graduation is effected by means of prisms receiving light from above and throwing it out radially, thus insuring the same condition of light in any position of the microscopes.

Both circles are entirely free of clamps and tangent-screws, these being attached to a collar, so as not to produce any strain on the circle.

No. 43.—**Altitude-Azimuth**, as described above; **horizontal circle eighteen, vertical circle twelve inches** in diameter; former reading by **three**, and latter by **two** microscopes. Telescope **3-inch** clear aperture, 28 inches focal length, with micrometric eye-piece. Levels are chambered, and read to seconds; packed complete in two boxes, with positive and diagonal eye-piece, two lamps, and all accessories............	$2000.00
No. 44.—**Same**, without vertical circle, and standards only high enough for observation of Polaris............	1200.00
No. 45.—**Same as No. 43**, and exactly like cut; **horizontal circle twelve, vertical circle ten inches** in diameter; former reading by three, latter by two microscopes. Telescope 2½-inch clear aperture, 24-inch focus, packed complete.	1300.00
No. 46.—**Same**, without vertical circle, standards as in No. 44, telescope 2-inch aperture, packed complete............	800.00
No. 47.—**Same as No. 46**, circle reading by two instead of three microscopes, in other respects similar to No. 46.........	600.00
No. 48.—Same as No. 43, and shown on cut; **horizontal circle ten, vertical circle seven inches** in diameter; former reading by three microscopes to seconds, the latter, by means of level alidade, to ten seconds. Telescope swing-	

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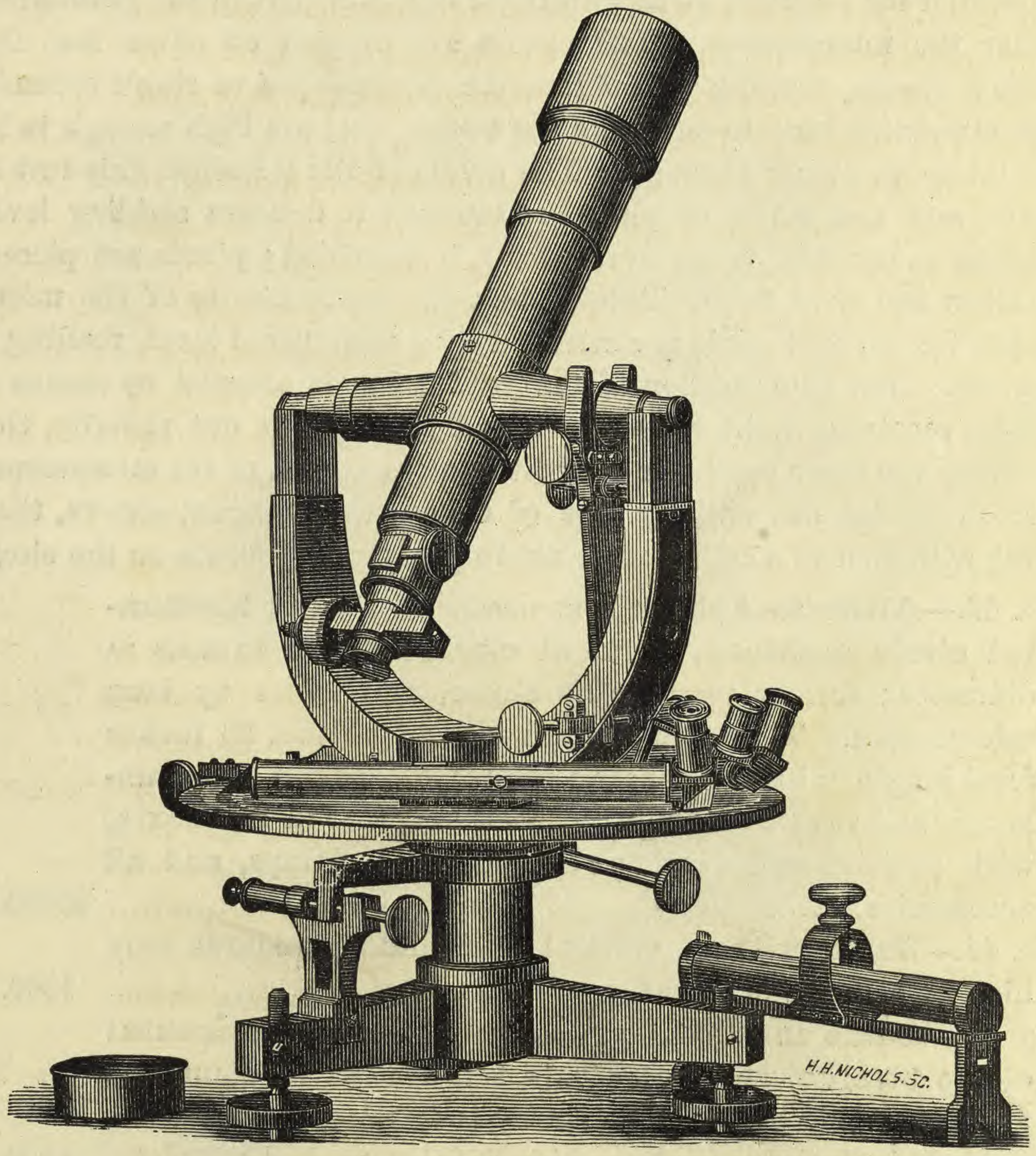
ing through has 2-inch aperture, and about 18 inches focal length, packed complete........ $850.00

No. 49.—Same, but without the vertical circle, telescope not to swing through, packed complete........ 650.00

No. 50.—Same as No. 49; the circle reading by two instead of three microscopes........ 550.00

THEODOLITES.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No. 51.

No. 51.—**Repeating Theodolite**, as shown on cut, constructed by us for the United States Coast Survey, and exhibited in the Government Building at Philadelphia. It is of much improved construction, and exceedingly light and strong. The telescope, having a clear aperture of 2 inches by only 12 inches focal length, gives great brilliancy to the image. The circle is 10 inches diameter, divided on silver, and reads by means of three verniers to five seconds. By

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MISSOURI BOTANICAL GARDEN

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E. Steiger, New York.

Easy and Successful

Introduction of the German Language
INTO PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In the fall of 1870, the German Language became a *general* branch of instruction in the Male Department of Grammar School No. 15, New York City, in accordance with the amended By-Laws of the Board of Education.

Of the 500 boys in the School nearly one half, belonging to American, Irish, Scotch or English families, until six months ago knew nothing whatever of the German language.

On Friday, March 31st 1871, an examination was held to test the progress made in the new study. It was demonstrated, on this occasion, in a most satisfactory manner, that though the German boys of course excelled the others in conversational powers, the American, Irish and English boys had learned the action and grammatical construction of the German language surprisingly well, fully equalling the children of German parents.

The several grades were examined in succession; the pupils not only read and translated German into English, and English into German, but they also wrote down in correct German script English phrases given them to be rendered into German.

At the close of the exercises, Mr. Superintendent Kiddle, who had conducted the examination, congratulating the boys upon their remarkable success in engrafting the German language on the regular course of study, observed:

> Very many persons have thought that this could not be done, without sacrificing those English studies which in a practical point of view, are of paramount importance; but you have made the experiment, and under the able and zealous instruction of your excellent teacher, Mr. Hutten, you have achieved that which has given us not only pleasure and satisfaction, but surprise; for, in six months, to have acquired a facility in German pronunciation, to have learned to translate so large a number of German exercises into English, and *vice versa*, and to *use with so much fluency the German script*, is a task of no ordinary magnitude. Indeed, many persons on witnessing this examination, might suppose that, during this period, you have done nothing but study German; but I can bear testimony, from the records of my department, that the examinations to which this school has been subjected in the ordinary English branches, during the same period, were never more successful or satisfactory.

[This folder enclosed sheet 170 - 177].

I am especially gratified with this result, because it confirms, in some degree at least, the theory which I have always held in regard to the study of German in our schools; namely, *that far from retarding, or in any way interfering with the other branches of study, it would tend to facilitate them.* My friend Commissioner Gross in the remarks which he has just made, has most fully and clearly explained the affinities which exist between our own language and the German, and thus has demonstrated the great desirability of studying them together. *I am sure that the time thus spent in the lower grades, will be saved to the pupils when they come to study, in those more advanced, the theory of the English language.* English grammar will then prove to them a very easy study indeed; while, at the present time, it is one of the most difficult tasks which they have to perform, to understand those rules and principles which seem to have so little practical value because our language is comparatively so free from those variations and modifications which render such rules necessary. Besides, the more exact knowledge, thus acquired, of the meaning of words will give the pupils a more ready command of their own language, and thus *contribute to their speedy advancement in all those branches of study which require accurate and fluent expression.*

It is upon these general grounds—upon the plea of general appropriateness and utility that I have advocated the introduction of the study of German into our schools, not as a *special*, but as a *general* branch. It is not because our German fellow citizens, although constituting so large a portion of our population, ask for it as being useful or desirable to them, but *because I recognize in this branch of study a most effective educational agent*, as well for intellectual training, as for imparting information, and affording an accomplishment, of value to all, to whatever class or nationality they may belong. I trust, therefore, that the example set by this school, under the efficient management of its able and experienced principal, may be followed by other schools; and that other Boards of Trustees throughout the city may follow the lead of the intelligent and enterprising school officers of the 11th Ward, under whose upright and zealous administration the schools of the Ward have attained so high a standard of excellence.

And I must also say, my young friends, that you will be encouraged by your success this morning to persevere in the work which you have so well begun. To the study of language, the saying of one of the ancient philosophers, — "The roots are bitter, but the fruit is sweet," is particularly applicable; for the rudiments of every language must be studied as a task. These rudiments you are fast acquiring and you will soon experience the pleasures and advantages to be derived from the ability to use with readiness, both in reading and speaking, so grand a vehicle of thought as the language which you have commenced to study.

As above stated, it surpassed the expectations of everybody present to find the *entire* class of the *lowest* grade so firmly instructed not only in pronunciation and translation but even in the correct and fluent use of German script,—and all this after barely 24 *weeks' tuition of not more than one hour and a half per week!*

The *only Text-Book* put into the hands of the youngest pupils, was Ahn's *Rudiments of the German Language* (published by E. Steiger, New York).

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